THE CAMBRIA FREEMAN
IS PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING
At Ebensburg, Pa., by H. A. McPike.

Guaranteed Circulation - 1,128
AND STILL A BOOMING. MATCH IT?

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

One copy, one year, cash in advance.....$1.50
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☞Pay for your paper before you stop it, if stop it you must. None but scalawags do otherwise. Don't be a scalawag—life's too short.

Cambria Freeman.

H. A. McPIKE, Editor and Publisher. "BE IS A FREEMAN WHOM THE TRUTH MAKES FREE, AND ALL ARE SLAVES BESIDE." $1.50 and postage per year, in advance.

VOLUME XIII. EBENSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, MARCH 7, 1879. NUMBER 7.

Advertising Rates.

The large and rapidly increasing circulation of THE FREEMAN commends it to the favorable consideration of advertisers. Advertisements will be inserted at the following rates:

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Job PRINTING of all kind neatly and expeditiously executed at lowest prices. Don't forget it.

PRICES for THIS WEEK.

THERE NEVER WERE SUCH CHANCES AS THERE ARE NOW
FOR RICH AND POOR TO DRESS ALIKE.

THIS GRAND REDUCTION IS MADE BY US
FOR THE CLEARING SALE OF THE ENTIRE STOCK OF
CLOAKS, HATS, FURS, BLANKETS, SHAWLS, DRY GOODS, CARPETS, FANCY GOODS, &C.

CLOAKS reduced from $3.00 to $2.00.

CLOAKS reduced from.....$ 3.75 to $ 2.75	CLOAKS reduced from.....$15.00 to $ 9.00
CLOAKS reduced from..... 5.00 to 3.75	CLOAKS reduced from..... 20.00 to 12.75
CLOAKS reduced from..... 7.00 to 4.75	CLOAKS reduced from..... 25.00 to 15.00
CLOAKS reduced from..... 10.00 to 5.50	CLOAKS reduced from..... 30.00 to 18.00
CLOAKS reduced from..... 12.00 to 7.50	

FURS reduced from $3.50 to $2.50.

FURS reduced from.....$3.50 to $2.50	FURS reduced from.....$7.00 to $4.00
FURS reduced from..... 5.00 to 3.50	

Ladies' Hats and Millinery of all kinds at Prices never before known in this part of the State.

Ladies' Untrim'd Hats reduced from 35 to 25c.	Ladies' Trim'd Hats reduced from $1.00 to 75c.
Ladies' Untrim'd Hats reduced from 75 to 50c.	Ladies' Trim'd Hats reduced from 1.50 to $1.00
Ladies' Hats reduced from.....75 to 50c.	Ladies' Trim'd Hats reduced from 2.25 to 1.50
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Ladies' Trimmed Hats reduced from $5.00 to $2.50.	
Misses' Trim'd Hats reduced from $1.25 to 75c.	Misses' Untrim'd Hats reduced from 50 to 25c.
Misses' Trim'd Hats reduced from 2.75 to 1.50c.	Misses' Untrim'd Hats reduced from 35 to 20c.
Children's Untrimmed Hats reduced from 25 to 10c.	
Flannels reduced from.....10 to 7c.	Flannels reduced from.....25 to 15c.
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Beeston's Carpets reduced from $1.25 to 75c. per yard.	
200 yard 2000 Machine Thread, 5c.; Hand thread, 3c.; 144 Buttons, 3c.; 280 Pins, 2c.	

☞Wishing all a happy New Year, and thanking our many friends for their liberal patronage in the past, we hope to merit a continuance of their favors by furnishing GOOD GOODS at such low prices that no one can compete with us.

C. SIMON & CO.,
ELEVENTH AVENUE, ALTOONA, PA.

The most thorough ORGANIZATION IN AMERICA for executing written orders IS THE MAIL DEPARTMENT for SENDING FREE BY PENNY POSTAL CARD samples & supplies specifying AT THE GRAND DEPOT OF THE GREAT WHAT IS DESIRED DRY GOODS & IN JOHN WANAMAKER'S OUTFITTING GRAND DEPOT. ESTABLISH- 13TH & CHESTNUT STS. MARKET. MENT OF PHILADELPHIA. and by return mail SAMPLES AND PRICES WILL BE SENT OF ANYTHING WANTED
JOHN WANAMAKER.

Great Reduction in Clothing, &c.

OVERCOATS reduced from.....$ 5.00 to $ 3.65	
OVERCOATS reduced from..... 7.50 to 5.75	
OVERCOATS reduced from..... 9.75 to 7.50	
OVERCOATS reduced from..... 12.75 to 10.00	
Men's DRESS SUITS reduced from..... 6.50 to 5.00	
Men's DRESS SUITS reduced from..... 8.75 to 6.00	
Men's BUSINESS SUITS reduced from..... 10.50 to 8.00	
Men's fine DIAGONAL SUITS reduced from..... 15.00 to 12.00	
Men's WORSTED SUITS reduced from..... 13.00 to 15.00	

HATS and CAPS reduced to one-half the former price.
FURNISHING GOODS reduced to 25c. and up.
LADIES' COATS reduced to half price.
We will sacrifice BLANKETS at and below cost.
TRUNKS, SATCHELS and VALISES from 50 cents up.

In fact, even on a small bill of goods purchased from me at any time before now and Spring, a positive saving on the mountain can make a day's wages and save enough besides to pay their fare to and from Altoona.

A Large Stock of Millinery Goods, Trimmed and Untrimmed Hats, &c., at GREAT BARGAINS.

FURS! FURS! FURS! FURS! AT HALF PRICE TO CLOSE OUT.
REMEMBER THE NAME AND THE PLACE:
CHAS. SIMON'S, 1307 11th Ave., Opposite Kesler's Drug Store, Altoona, Pa.

N. B—A few HEAVY COATS still left at $5.00; a few DRESS COATS at $1.60; a few BOYS' PANTS at 15 cents, and the best and cheapest CARPETS in Altoona.

GEIS, FOSTER & QUINN,
113 and 115 Clinton Street, Johnstown,
ALWAYS HAVE THE
LARGEST AND CHEAPEST STOCK OF
DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, MILINERY, CARPETS, ETC.,
TO BE FOUND IN CAMBRIA COUNTY.
☞Don't Forget the Street and Numbers.

Real Estate for Sale.

THE public compels me to sell the following real estate for no fault in title. Good title guaranteed in all cases.

1. The HALF LOT of GROUND and BUILDING in Ebensburg now occupied as the "FREEMAN" printing office.

2. The ALLEN FARM in Blacklick township, containing over 100 ACRES, about 75 Acres of which are cleared, with a good Stone House, Bank Barn and an excellent Orchard of choice fruit on the premises.

3. SIXTY ACRES OF LAND in Montgomery township, Indiana county, nearly all cleared. There is an excellent Frame Dwelling, a new Bank Barn and other improvements.

4. A TRACT OF 441 ACRES OF LAND with the name of the Pa. R. R., in Portage township, Cambria county, 250 Acres of which are cleared. The balance is well timbered and abounding in Coal.

5. A TRACT OF 400 ACRES situated three miles west of Ebensburg; mostly unimproved. Will be sold in quantities to suit purchasers.

6. A FARM containing 125 Acres, situated in Barr township, 75 Acres cleared, having thereon a Frame House, Bank Barn and an excellent Orchard. ☞This is a very desirable farm in every respect.

7. A LOT OF GROUND in the West ward of Ebensburg borough, fronting on Julian street, with a two story Frame House and a good Stable recently erected. Now in the occupancy of Hon. W. Ortman, Esq.

8. A FARM in Barr township, containing over 50 Acres, all cleared, situated about one-half mile west of Smith's saw-mill, on which there is erected a Dwelling House and other improvements, now in the occupancy of Reuben Lewis.

9. A HOUSE and LOT OF GROUND in West ward of Ebensburg borough, fronting on High street and extending along Mary Ann street 224 feet. The house is a large two story frame and there are also on the premises a good Stable and all needful outbuildings, as well as a number of choice fruit trees.

☞Terms will be made very easy to purchasers.

R. L. JOHNSTON.

Ebensburg, Dec. 27, 1878.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
Estate of HENRY J. BOLAN, dec'd.
Letters of administration on the estate of Henry J. Bolan, late of Barr township, Cambria county, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against it must present them properly authenticated for settlement.
CASPER SMITH, Administrator.
Barr Twp., Feb. 14, 1879.-6t.

WM. H. SECHLER, *Attorney at Law*, Ebensburg, Pa. Office in Colville Row, (formerly occupied by Wm. Kittell, Esq.) Centre street. [1-42-76-ly]

TRIAL LIST.—Causes set down for trial in Common Pleas at the ensuing term of Court, commencing on MONDAY, March 3d, 1879:

SECOND WEEK.

Sloan	vs. Getty.
Myers & Lloyd	vs. Roberts.
Tierney	vs. Wilkinson.
People's Fire Ins. Co.	vs. Unversaght.
Bredemyer	vs. Ryan et al.
Cree	vs. Cree.
Dickey	vs. Baker.
Horner et al	vs. Parke et al.
Stewarts	vs. Dunmyer.
Tee of Hood, Bonbright Co.	vs. Hill.
Jones	vs. Prisch.
Cresswell	vs. Weill.
Cree	vs. Cree.
Griffith & Davis	vs. Klinemyer.
Schwartz & Manbach	vs. Ivory.
Bradley	vs. Itel.
Hite	vs. Martin et al.
Love & Co	vs. Benfords.
The Susquehanna School District	vs. Luther et al.
Tee of Wynn	vs. Dysart et al.
Donahoe	vs. Christy et al.
Shaffer's Assignee	vs. M'Clarren et al.
Palmer	vs. Nix.
Notter & Co	vs. McGough.
Use of Jacobs	vs. McMullen.

C. F. O'DONNELL, Prothonotary.
Prothonotary's Office, Ebensburg, Feb. 3, 1879.

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that John J. Trexler, of Dean township, has made an assignment of all his real and personal property to the undersigned for the benefit of his creditors. All persons indebted to John J. Trexler are therefore notified that payment must be made without delay, and those having claims against the same will present them in proper shape for adjustment.
JOHN WAGNER,
Feb. 21, 1879.-3t. Assignee of John J. Trexler.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
Estate of MARY ANN CONRAD, dec'd.
Letters of administration on the estate of Mary Ann Conrad, late of Clearfield township, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Cambria county, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified that immediate payment must be made, and those having claims against the same will present them legally probated for settlement. JOSEPH HOGUE,
Feb. 14, 1879.-6t. Administrator.

$77 A DAY to Agents canvassing for the Fireside Visitor. Terms and Outfit Free. Address P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

30 Fancy Cards, Chromo, Snowflake, &c., no 2 alike, with name, 10 cts. J. Minkler & Co., Nassau, N. Y.

OLD CHURCH BELLS.

Ring out merrily,
Loudly, cherily,
Blithe old bells from the steeple tower,
Hopefully, fearfully,
Joyfully, tearfully,
Moveth the bride from her maiden bower.

Cloud there is none in the bright summer sky,
Sunshine flings benisons down from on high,
Children sing loud as the train moves along,
"Happy the bride that the sun shineth on."

Knell out drearily,
Measure out wearily,
Sad old bells from the steeple gray,
Priests chanting lowly,
Solemnly, slowly,
Passeth the corpse from the portal to-day.

Drops from the laden clouds heavily fall
Drippingly over the plume and the pall;
Murmur old folks as the train moves along,
"Happy the dead that the rain raineth on."

Toll at the hour of prime,
Matin and vesper chime,
Loved old bells from the steeple high—
Rolling, like holy waves,
Over the lowly graves,
Floating up, prayer-fraught, into the sky.

Solemn the lesson your lightest notes teach,
Stern is the preaching your iron tongues preach:
Ringing in life from the bud in the bloom,
Ringing the dead to their rest in the tomb.

Peal out evermore—
Peal as ye pealed of yore,
Brave old bells, on each Sabbath day.
In sunshine and gladness,
Thro' clouds and thro' sadness,
Bridal and burial have both passed away.

Tell us life's pleasures with death are still rife;
Tell us that death ever leadeth to life;
Life is our labor, and death is our rest,
If happy the living, the dead are the blest.
—*Dublin University Magazine.*

A BRAVE BOY.

I was teaching a school in a little town in a Western State several years ago, and during the winter many farmers' sons and field-boys entered, who were not able to come at other times of the year. Some of them were dull scholars, but nearly all were anxious to learn, and they did not give me near so much trouble as the few sons of wealthier parents who were also under my charge.

There was one among the sunburnt faces of these boys that always struck me as especially intelligent. It belonged to Henry Chalmers, a lad of fourteen.

He worked for a neighboring farmer nine months in the year, in order to attend school during the remaining three; but it was evident he had other sources of instruction besides those given in the school, for he often came to me with questions which showed knowledge beyond what I could expect from one no further advanced in his studies.

Most of the scholars were younger than Henry, or else about his age, but there were four or five boys and several girls who were older. There was one boy of nineteen, a slow and stupid, but good-hearted fellow, and another of sixteen, George Cassell, whom I never quite liked. If he was not selfish and unprincipled, he was at least very silly.

He always wore exceedingly flashy neckties; he cocked his hat on one side, and displayed a cheap ring, of which he was evidently very proud, on his stubby little finger.

Moreover, he carried a cane wherever he went, even to and from school, which seems to me very foolish and conceited for a boy with sound legs to do under any circumstances, but especially so in his case.

However, that cane proved itself of utmost service to me and to the scholars, if it was not of service to Cassell, and met its end in a very extraordinary manner.

It was one of the last days of the spring term, and I was just ready to hear the first recitation, when a little girl burst into the school-room all out of breath with crying and running, and exclaimed, as soon as she passed the door, "O Miss Franklin, there's a mad dog right out in the road!"

The scholars all laughed. Mad dogs are a favorite terror with little girls.

"Maggie," said I, "come here;" and I took off her hat and cloak. "How do you know the dog is mad?"

"Why, he was running down the road as fast as could be, and he looked awful mad, and Mr. Atkins says he is mad, and —oh, did you hear that!"

It was the loud report of a gun directly in front of the school house, followed by a chorus of "Oh's" from the scholars, and some shrill screams outside.

Then another little girl ran along the walk near the side windows, screaming with all her might, and opening the rear door of the building, rushed, just as Maggie had done, into the room where we were all seated.

Closely following her, and at one time almost seizing her dress, came a large dog, without doubt in a rabid condition.

He had been shot at in the road, and was apparently but very slightly wounded.

If the girl had closed the door behind her, which she could easily have done, the dog could not have entered; but as it was, she let the mad creature directly into the room where we were.

The door was behind and on one side of me. As I turned and looked my heart stood still, for I beheld what I hope I may never again see,—a really mad dog, his mouth dripping, his eyes glaring, and his hair bristling.

He stopped at the doorway for an instant; then, with a growl, he started into the room.

I have heard people tell about thinking quickly in times of great danger, but for my part, I can say that on this occasion I did not think at all. Hardly knowing what I did, I seized a ruler, grasped the two little girls and drew them to me.

The dog advanced towards us, but he had not taken three steps when a boy's form suddenly interposed. It was Henry Chalmers.

He had picked up the first weapon that came within reach, which happened to be a cane standing in the corner near his seat. Although its duty when in George Cassell's hand was solely as an ornament, it was, nevertheless, apparently designed for use, for it had a thick shaft and a large knob for a head.

With this he struck the dog swift blows over the back, and the animal instantly turned upon him with a fierce snarl.

"O Henry," I screamed, "be careful, for your life!"

He did not answer, but held the cane down to the dog's mouth. The animal grasped it in his teeth, bit it furiously, receiving as he did so a heavy kick, which sent him off his feet, Henry's motive evidently being to knock him senseless.

This manœuvre was repeated several times, until the dog refused to seize the stick, and made an attack upon his assailant's legs. Then the cane came down again with a loud crack and broke in two, or rather split, for it left a very sharp-pointed weapon in Henry's hands.

The idea of lending aid in a struggle did not seem to enter the minds of the other boys. In fact, what had occurred took place so suddenly and unexpectedly that but little chance for doing anything was afforded.

Several of the girls pushed up one of the back windows, and by their screams attracted the attention of the man who had already shot at the dog, and was now looking for him.

Meanwhile Henry was keeping the creature at bay, so that he could not get at the scholars, by continual blows and kicks. He had not yet been bitten, but his trowsers were badly torn. At length he tried a new plan.

He held out his left hand towards the dog, and as the animal started forward to seize it, he thrust the point of the broken cane into the open mouth.

The creature bit it savagely, but Henry, holding on to the advantage he had gained, continued to push further into the dog's mouth.

"Come here, Joe, quick!" he called; and one of the largest boys came up.

"Now, you kick him while I hold on here," he said, keeping tight hold of the cane, which seemed wedged into the dog's mouth.

Joe drew back his heavy farm boot, and kicked with all his might directly against the creature's side.

"Not there; no, not there!" cried Henry. "Kick him under the stomach, so as to take away his breath."

Again Joe drew off and kicked, and this time fortunately the dog was lifted off his feet and tumbled senseless against the wall.

"Open the window! open the window!" Henry called out.

Several boys sprang forward to obey, and the dog, on the point of reviving, was seized and thrown out into the yard. A moment later the report of Mr. Atkin's gun told that the poor creature's career was ended.

I took a long breath. It seemed as tho' it was the first time I had breathed since the dog entered the room. He was gone, and the only tracks left of the unfortunate creature were some stains on the floor, two windows open, a broken cane, and several scholars out of their seats.

Henry was coolly walking to his seat when I stopped him.

"Henry, are you sure you are not bitten?" I asked.

"I don't think he bit me anywhere," he answered, looking at his hands.

I examined them carefully. How glad I was that I could not find upon them a single scratch!

Involuntarily I exclaimed, "You are a noble, brave boy! I thank you with all my heart, for myself and for the school, and shall remember you as long as I live!"

He looked for an instant frankly and with a pleased expression into my face, and then, without a word, took his seat.

I thought that in the then excited state of both teacher and scholars, teaching would be an impossibility, and with a few words dismissed the school until afternoon.

The entire village was much excited by this extraordinary event, as was natural it should be. Of course, Henry was quite a hero in the town, but it seemed to me that no amount of praise went beyond what he deserved.

I wrote an account of the matter for a local journal. From that it was copied into some of the city newspapers.

I also wrote to a wealthy gentleman of my acquaintance, and told him the whole story. He replied by an invitation to Henry to come to the city and see him, enclosing a check to pay his fare.

Acting under my advice, the brave boy gave up his place on the farm and went to the city. My friend immediately gave him employment with good wages, so as to allow him to save money to pay the expense of his education. He had also time given him to continue his studies in preparation for college, where I expect he will soon go.

This is a true story.

A NEW POSTAGE STAMP.—The Post Office Department has ordered a new postage stamp to be used on letters not prepaid. Heretofore a letter being posted and wanting a stamp has been held in the office at which it was mailed. The postmaster at this office then writes to the individual addressed, saying that such a letter has been held in that office for him, the postage not having been prepaid. The new stamp which has just been ordered under the new regulation is put on the letter not prepaid and sent to the postmaster at the office of its destination, who is charged with the amount due, and to collect the same from the person addressed on the delivery of the letter. A new stamp has also been ordered to be put on the letter after it passes into the hands of the carrier, who then becomes responsible for the collection of the postage. This new stamp is intended as a check upon the carrier, who is thereby prevented from pocketing his collections. The new system acts somewhat similar to the bell punch of street car conductors.

MOLINO DEL REY.

AN OLD AND GLORIOUS STORY OF AMERICAN VALOR TOLD.

Colonel Kelley, of New Orleans, who participated in the engagement, told me, says a reporter of the Chicago *Times*, all about it three weeks ago in the St. Charles Hotel. His description was so vivid that I had no difficulty in recognizing the different positions. General Scott, as history tells, did not expect much more than "an affair" at the Casa Mata and Molino del Rey. He did not, it would appear, sufficiently estimate the importance of the position, the Molino being in reality an outwork of Chapultepec, which is the key of the capital to an army advancing from the west. During the night General Worth received information that Santa Anna, taking advantage of the over-confidence of General Scott, was pouring troops from the city into the defences of Molino del Rey and its surroundings. This fact the soldiers of the devoted division were not aware of. They, too, expected only a sharp skirmish. General Scott wished to capture the Molino in order that the molds used for casting cannon by the Mexicans might be captured and destroyed. Worth was of the opinion that it would be better to make one meal of the whole thing and assault Chapultepec at the same time. This the Commander-in-chief would not listen to and the attack was ordered with Worth's division alone. In the dusk of the morning Duncan's battery, supported by the regulars of McIntosh, opened the engagement on the right. Bang! went their first discharge, and immediately their guns were run forward toward the Casa. Bang! they went once more, the flashes lighting up the eager faces of the cannoneers and revealing for a second the sturdy ranks of the supporting infantry. Duncan's guns fired another round, and still another, advancing nearer and nearer, while the Mexican army kept ominously silent, the crash of our cannon balls through the solid masonry and the reverberation of the reports being the only sounds that disturbed the repose of the valley. This led the American officers to suppose that the Casa Mata was abandoned, and the Fifth Infantry, supported by other regulars, were ordered to charge and take it. They advanced at a run but hardly had their leaders shouted the word of command than the Mexican artillery and musketry belched redly forth along the whole line, deafening both armies for a minute. The American column seemed enveloped in fire and smoke, and the vanguard went down in whole companies. Staggered, but undismayed, four soldiers fired a return volley, and, with leveled bayonets made a rush for the moat. They were under the full sweep of the Mexican cannon, loaded with grape, and supported by the file of the infantry. Their bravest efforts were bootless and the gallant regulars were mercilessly cut down. Colonel McIntosh fell, Lieutenant Colonel Scott fell. The Major and ranking Captains fell, and out of fourteen officers who led the charge, only three were unwounded five minutes after the order to charge was given. It was an awful butchery.

Other regiments were ordered to support their comrades, but nothing human could withstand that terrible fusillade. Baffled but not demoralized, the regulars fell back slowly, disdaining to fly, although scores fell at every discharge of the Mexican batteries. Unfortunately, some of the wounded were left between the guns of the Casa, and these were ruthlessly slaughtered by the Mexicans, who were inflamed with vengeance and intoxicated by their momentary success. General Worth allowed the battle before the Casa to slacken, while the American center and left, consisting of Garland's brigade, directed a furious onslaught against El Molino Del Rey itself.

The main object of the attack, as already stated, was to capture and destroy the cannon molds in "the King's mill." Santa Anna converted the church bells into gun metal, holding that it was no sacrilege to destroy the invaders with material designed for the glorification of God alone. The Mexicans lined the parapets of the west and north walls, and maintained a deadly fire against our battalions.

The main fight was for the ponderous gateway which led to the mill, and there occurred the most appalling slaughter. Our soldiers, with matchless recklessness, directed all their efforts against that entrance. They forced backward the Mexican line still outside the Molino, fighting with desperation. In leading a forlorn hope to regover lost ground, the Mexican General, Antonio Leon, and twenty-seven of his officers were killed in a heap. The Americans were by this time excited to a pitch of madness, and slew all before them. Leon and his companions did not last them long. They fell as if blasted by lightning. On the spot which they reddened with their blood Mexico placed the memorial already spoken of. It was erected in 1856, and an inscription on two sides narrates that it was "authorized by President Comonfort, in the name of the Republic, for the honor and glory of the brave defenders of Mexico, who there sacrificed their lives in resisting the invaders of their country." The names of the fallen are engraven upon the east and west faces of the monument. The memorial is simple in design. The material is white marble, and on the summit is a finely-executed figure of Mexico weeping over the urn which contains the ashes of her brave.

The foregoing is a digression which will be pardoned, as the battle has been fought thirty-one years, and the narrator has the privilege of introducing fresh incidents into what is, in some measure, a twice told tale.

It might be tiresome, at this day, to enter into all the details of that memorable battle, in which the small American division suffered a proportionately greater loss than did the French at Waterloo. Infuriated by the murder of their wounded comrades in front of the Casa, General Garland's brigade, headed by Buchanan, McKenzie, Ayres and Armstrong, with frantic cheers and blighting volleys, while the artillery played from the slopes above them, swept the Mexican riflemen from the parapets, burst into the main gate, leaping over the bodies of friends and foes, and literally ankle deep in blood, stormed the Molino, captured and destroyed the molds, spiked the hostile guns, re-attacked the Casa Mata, which contained a magazine, routed the garrison and blew up the fort. Appalled by such unequaled valor the cavalry of General Alvarez, twenty-five hundred strong, drawn up in magnificent fields on the flank, did not dare to charge that small American force. Their object accomplished, Worth's division, obedient to the orders of General Scott, withdrew out of range of Chapultepec, counted their loss and buried their dead, all of whom they carried from the field.

As a feat at arms this battle has rarely been equaled. Less than thirty-five hundred American soldiers participated in the attack. Of these nearly one thousand were killed or wounded, including the extraordinary proportion of fifty-nine officers. They defeated notwithstanding their strong situation, ten thousand Mexicans, led by their boldest chiefs; made the field of their victory the American Balaklava. They have not died in vain, for Americans will ever cherish their achievements and seek to emulate their devotion. Honor to the brave who yield up their gallant spirits on yonder storied plain, and honor to the surviving heroes whose gray hairs are descending to the grave, crowned with the crimson glory of Molino del Rey!

SHE SEWED ON HIS BUTTONS.—Everybody who knows old Blummer knows a pretty tight-fisted man. Several days ago he said to his wife: "Maria, I want you to look over that broadcloth vest of mine and put buttons on it, 'cause I'm going to a card-party to-night, and it'll pay me to look a little sprucer than common."

"But, Ely," answered Mrs. B., "I havn't any buttons to match that vest; and—"

"Thunder!" broke in Blummer, "the idea of a woman keeping house as long as you have, an' pretending to be out of buttons. By George, I b'lieve you'll ask me for money to buy 'em with next-" And then old Blummer shook his head threateningly and departed down town, leaving Mrs. B. looking after him with a peculiar expression in her eyes.

That evening Blummer hurried through his supper and began arraying himself for the card-party. Presently he called for the broadcloth vest, and Mrs. B., with marvelous promptitude, handed it to him. He took it, hastily unfolded it, and then, as his eye took in its complete appearance, he stood as one transfixed. It was a six-button vest, and there were six buttons on it, and the dazed optics of Blummer observed that the first, or top one, was a tiny pearl shirt-button, and the next was a brass army-overcoat button, with U. S. gleaming upon it, and that number three was oxydized silver affair, and that number four was a horn button, evidently from the back of one of the Puritan Fathers' coats, and then came a suspender button, and then, as the dazzled eyes of old Blummer reached the bottom—a poker chip (found in Blummer's pocket) with two holes punched through it—he gave a snort that made the chandelier jingle. There is, after all, a fine sense of humor about Blummer, and he laughed till he cried. And there won't be any button money grudged in that household hereafter.

WHAT'S ONE BULLET TO A BASKETFUL?—An incident occurred in the battle of Franklin which I have never seen in print. The sanguinary battle was at its height, and now and then there was a soldier who would not face the music, and, holding to the idea that "distance lends enchantment," on all such occasions would exhibit his faith in the idea by taking "leg-ball" for the rear. Those cases were getting too numerous towards the close of the battle, and Col. B——, A. A. G. of our brigade, was sent back to the rear to intercept those seeking for safety and return them to their respective posts of duty.

Col. B—— said he hailed one fellow who was making tracks for some place of safety with all the energy of despair.

"Halt! I say, and return to your command!"

The flying son of Mars took no notice of the command.

"Halt! I say, and return to your post!"

The soldier paid no attention to him.

The Colonel now became exasperated, and yelled out:

"If you don't turn and go back to your command I will shoot you, sir!"

Without pausing in his flight the soldier yelled back at him:

"Shoot and be hanged! What's one bullet to a basketful?"

Col. B—— let him go, and after the battle told the incident as a good joke.

A BETTER HAND THAN HIS.—A man with a rusty beard that ran down to a peak, and a rusty hat that ran up to a peak, boarded a Western train the other day, took a seat near the stove and fell into a gentle slumber. In a few minutes a brakeman opened a door and shouted "Queens!" The slumbering passenger slightly shifted his position and muttered: "The pot's yourn; I stand in on jacks!"

WHALES SNOW A NORTHWEST PASSAGE.—If arctic explorers have not discovered a practical northwest passage, whales have, as is shown by the fact that whales have been captured in the North Pacific having harpoons that were thrown into them on the other side of the continent. Captain Bauldry of the Helen Mar of San Francisco has taken a whale having in it a large flint harpoon, supposed to have been put in by natives of Cape Bathurst, or the regions beyond the mouth of the Mackenzie river, because the natives living to the westward of that river never use such weapons, but always bone or iron.

TELLING TRUTHS.

BY ELI PERKINS, FOR A. P. BURBANK, THE ELOCUTIONIST.

OMAHA, MASS., July 41, 1932.—While strolling around Oshkosh yesterday I was surprised to meet two very distinguished and truthful individuals. Surprised, I say, because I supposed these gentlemen were thousands of miles away. These men were Mark Twain, sometimes called the Great Truthteller of the Sierras, and P. V. Nasby, generally known as the Great International Truthteller at Large from the State of Ohio. Now, I thought Mark Twain was doing missionary work in New Jersey, and I had been informed that Mr. Nasby had gone to labor in the temperance field in Italy with Mr. Murphy. Notwithstanding my surprise at seeing them, I was glad to have a chance to sit at their feet and hear the truth defended.

After we had talked a spell Mr. Twain laid down his cigar and told us about a fast horse he once owned in Virginia City. Said he:

"Gentlemen, this horse of mine was tough bitted, and he went so fast that I had to guide him by electricity—had to have wire lines and keep a battery in the wagon all the time in order to stop him."

"Why didn't you stop him by hollering whoa?" I asked.

"Stop him by hollering whoa!" exclaimed Mr. Twain. "Why, I could not holler loud enough to make that horse hear me. He traveled so fast that no sound ever reached him from behind. He went faster than the sound, sir. Holler whoa and he'd be in the next town before the sound of your voice could reach the dash-board. 'Travel fast?' I should say he could.—Why I once started from Virginia City for Meadow Creek right in front of one of the most dreadful rain-storms we ever had on the Pacific coast. Wind and rain? Why the wind blew eighty miles an hour and the rain fell in sheets. I drove right before the storm for three hours—just on the edge of that hurricane and rain for forty miles."

"Didn't you get drenched?"

"Drenched? No, sir! What did I keep that fast horse for? Why, I tell you, I drove right in front of that rain storm. I could lean forward and let the sun shine on me, or lean backward and feel rain and catch hailstones. When the hurricane slacked up the horse slacked up, too, and when it blew faster I just said 'G—lk!' to the horse and touched the battery, and away we went. Now I don't want to lie about my horse, Mr. Perkins, and I don't ask you to believe what I say, but I tell you truthfully that when I got to Meadow Creek my linen duster was dry as powder. Not a drop of rain on the wagon seat either, the wagon box was level full of hailstones and water, or I'm a——, a——."

"Look here, gentlemen," interrupted Mr. Nasby; "speaking of the truth, did you ever hear of me striking that man in Toledo?"

We said we had not.

"Well, sir, it was this way: There was a man there—one of those worldly skeptical fellows, who questioned my veracity one day. He said he had doubts about the truthfulness of one of my cross-roads incidents. He didn't say it publicly, but privately. I'm sorry for the sake of his wife and family now that he said it at all—and sorry for the man, too, because he wasn't prepared to go. If he'd been a Christian it would have been different. I say I didn't want to strike this man, because it's a bad habit to get into—this making a human chaos out of a fellow man. But he questioned my veracity, and the earthquake came. I struck him once—just once. I remember he was putting down a carpet at the time and had his mouth full of carpet-tacks. But a man can't stop to discount carpet tacks in a man's mouth, when he questions your veracity, can he? I never do. I simply struck the blow."

"Did it hurt the man much?" I asked.

"I don't think it did. It was too sudden. The bystanders said if I was going to strike a second blow they wanted to move out of the State. Now, I don't want you to believe me, and I don't expect you will, but to tell you the honest truth, Mr. Perkins, I squashed that man right down into a door mat, and his own wife who was tacking down one edge of the carpet at the time, came right along and took him for a gutta percha rug, and actually tacked him down in front of the door. Poor woman, she never knew she was tacking down her own husband! What became of the tacks in his mouth? you ask. Well, the next day the boys pulled them out of the bottoms of his overshoes, and——"

"Gentlemen!" I interrupted, "it does me good to hear such truths. I believe every word you say, and I feel that I ought to exchange truths with you. Now, did you ever hear how I went to prayer-meeting at New London, Conn., in a rain-storm?"

They said they had not.

"Well, gentlemen," I said, "one day I started for the New London prayer-meeting on horseback. When I got about half-way there, there came up a fearful storm. The wind blew a hurricane, the rain fell in torrents, the lightning gleamed through the sky, and I went and crouched down behind a large barn. But pretty soon the lightning struck the barn, knocked it into a thousand splinters, and sent my horse whirling over into a neighboring corn-patch."

"Did it kill you, Mr. Perkins?" asked Mr. Twain, the tears rolling down his cheeks.

"No, it didn't kill me," I said, "but I was a good deal discouraged."

"Well, what did you do, Mr. Perkins?"

"What did I do? Well, gentlemen, to tell the honest Connecticut truth, I went right out into the pasture, took off my coat, humped my bare back, and took eleven clips of lightning right on my bare backbone, drew the electricity all out of the sky, and then got on to my horse and rode into New London in time to lead at the evening prayer meeting."

Arise and sing! ELI PERKINS.

A TERRIBLE DEATH.

AN ACCIDENT WHICH COMPELLED A MAN TO STARVE TO DEATH.

A Philadelphia dispatch of the 26th tells the following strange story:

According to the report of a local paper a man died here on the 4th inst. under very singular circumstances. His name was Levi Wagonseller. He was thirty-eight years of age and was employed in a cotton factory at Fairmount. One evening in December last he entered a Chestnut street restaurant to get supper. When about half through the meal he suddenly felt something sharp and pointed going down his throat, causing him intense pain. For a moment he thought he had swallowed a large and jagged piece of bone, but putting his hand to his mouth instinctively on feeling the pain, he found that his false teeth were missing, and he knew that it must have been they which had gone down his throat. The teeth were three in number. They were fastened to a silver plate, and had been in his mouth for many years. Recently the hooks holding them in place had worn loose, and the artificial teeth had annoyed him by falling from his mouth several times. Plate and all had gone down his throat, and he could feel them lodged against his breast. Alarmed and suffering intensely, Wagonseller went to his home, which was in a suburb of the city (Hestonville), in Paxson street, between Fifty-first and Fifty-second. He could eat no solid food, and for two days took nothing into his stomach. On the third day he managed to force down a little bread and milk. On this day the sufferer went to the University Hospital to see Dr. Agnew, who, after examining him, seemed to have little hope of saving his life.

Wagonseller then came to Philadelphia to stop at his sister's house to receive treatment from her physician, Dr. Stewart, of 1,840 Green street.

THE MAN GROWS WORSE.

Dr. Stewart was called on to visit the patient on the fifth day after the occurrence. He advised him to take a swallow of gin as the readiest means of dislodging the teeth, which still remained in his throat. The patient followed his advice, and almost immediately felt the teeth going down. But this only led to a worse result. The teeth moved down and lodged about one inch and a half above the entrance to the stomach. Had they passed into the stomach, according to medical

THE CAMBRIA FREEMAN.

EBENSBURG, PA.,

FRIDAY, - - - - MARCH 7, 1879.

CONGRESS adjourned *sine die* on Tuesday last, but in consequence of two of the general appropriation bills failing to be agreed upon, an extra session becomes necessary, and the President has called one to meet on Tuesday, the 18th of this month.

HARTRANFT at last consented, as every person knew he would, and took charge of the Philadelphia postoffice on Saturday last. This of course takes him out of the field as a candidate for the Presidency before the next Republican National Convention.

IN the House at Harrisburg, last week, the bill repealing the Jury Commissioner law was passed finally, after being warmly discussed. A bill for precisely the same purpose, originally read in the Senate by Dr. St. Clair, of Indiana county, was defeated in that body on the same day, or the day after its passage by the House, which indicates such a wide difference between the two branches as to warrant the belief that the bill will fail to pass.

IN reply to a resolution of the House, asking the Fish Commissioners to report the amount of money expended by them for the propagation and culture of fish since the creation of the Commission, an answer was sent in on Monday last, from which it appears that during the years, 1873, '74, '75, '76 and '77, there was expended for the above named purposes $48,-468.60. And yet the Commission has not succeeded in having a fish-way constructed through which shad can pass over the Columbia dam. The failure to do so, however, seems to be more the fault of the shad than of the Commissioners.

HAVING incidentally stated last week that Cambria county has twenty-five representatives in the Western Penitentiary and only two in the Legislature, and that it is an open question whether she wouldn't be just as happy if she had a few more in the former and one less in the latter institution, the Johnstown *Democrat* is moved to ask, "Does the *Freeman* mean to say that one of our Representatives should be in the Penitentiary? If so, please be a little more explicit and say which one." If the editor had read our article in the same issue, in which we advocated an amendment to the constitution restoring the number of members in the House to 100, which would of course give this county only *one* Representative, he would have saved himself the trouble of asking us the above question, and relieved us of the trouble of thus answering it. Our meaning was so plain that even he who runs might comprehend it.

SQUIRE CAUGHEY, as they call him, a member from Beaver county, has introduced a bill into the House to prevent frauds in the primary elections of the Republican party in that county. The bill requires the judges and clerks of the elections to take an oath for the conscientious performance of their duties, and imposes a penalty for its violation of $500, or one year's imprisonment. This is getting down about as low in the mysterious ways of local legislation as it is possible to imagine. If Caughey gets his little bill through both houses, and Hoyt signs it, it will have to be speedily followed by the erection of a penitentiary in the "State of Beaver," for the special accommodation of the countless host of loyal Republicans who would become victims to its penalties at the very first election held after its enactment.

THE bill as finally passed by Congress for taking a census of the population, wealth and industry of the United States in 1880, provides for the appointment of a Superintendent of the Census by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and also for the appointment of one hundred and fifty supervisors, who are to apportion the districts and designate to the superintendent suitable persons as enumerators, without reference to their political affiliations. Each supervisor is to receive $500 upon the completion of his duties, and enumerators are to receive two cents for each living inhabitant reported, two cents for each death reported, ten cents for each farm, and fifteen cents for each establishment of productive industry returned.—The sub-district allotted to each enumerator shall not exceed 4,000 inhabitants, according to the census of 1870. It is made a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of $100, to refuse to answer the questions of the enumerators, and officers of corporations who refuse to answer them shall pay a fine of not less than $500, nor more than $1,000, and be imprisoned not exceeding one year. The schedule of inquiries is based on the one adopted in taking the last census. The enumeration is to commence on the first day of June, 1880, and be completed before the first day of July following. In cities having over ten thousand inhabitants, the census must be completed within two weeks. The sum of three millions of dollars is appropriated to pay the necessary expenses in carrying the act into effect.

THE bill which passed both branches of Congress, limiting the number of Chinese imported into this country in any one vessel to fifteen, was returned by Mr. Hayes with his veto, on Saturday last, to the House in which it originated, and an effort to pass the bill over the veto by the constitutional two-thirds vote failed. The veto is based mainly upon the ground that the bill conflicts with a clause in the treaty between the United States and China, concluded in 1868, and that, therefore, if Chinese emigration to this country is to be checked, it must be done by mutual negotiations between the parties to the original treaty, and not by an act of Congress.—This seems to be a very common sense view of the matter. A tremendous effort from California and Oregon was brought to bear on Mr. Hayes to induce him to sign the bill, and an equally vigorous appeal was made to him from the eastern section of the Union, New York city especially, to defeat it with his veto. In these attempts to control the action of the executive some strange contradictions occurred. Thus on last Monday week a meeting of Baptist clergymen was held in Philadelphia at which resolutions were passed, and a copy sent to Mr. Hayes, condemning the passage of the bill and asking him to veto it. At the very time that this meeting was being held the First Baptist church of San Francisco sent a dispatch to the President declaring that all its members, amounting to two thousand, implored him to sign the bill, as a measure vital to Christian civilization. When the veto was telegraphed to San Francisco on Saturday evening the greatest indignation was manifested, and Mr. Hayes was denounced by the people and press in the most unmeasured terms.

THE maintenance of the National Guard of this State in all "the pride, pomp and circumstance of glorious war," has assumed the form of a raid upon the public treasury of the most alarming proportions. The report of the Auditor General for 1878 shows that during the year the amount of money paid out of the State treasury for "militia expenses," was $160,687.74. And now a bill is pending in the Legislature, and actually passed the House early last week, appropriating the sum of *one hundred and sixty thousand dollars* out of the treasury, to be expended by the Adjutant General in purchasing for the National Guard such uniforms, great coats, blankets, knapsacks, and accoutrements, as may be necessary to complete its equipment, after the style and pattern of similar articles now in use by the United States army.—Shortly before the Legislature met, Mr. Wickersham, the Superintendent of Public Instruction, stated in a public speech that it was useless for him to draw his warrants for common school purposes, for the reason (thanks to the Republican Legislature of last year) that there was no money in the treasury to meet them. With this disgraceful state of affairs staring the Legislature in its face, the members of the House, by a vote 121 yeas to 62 nays, found no sort of difficulty in endorsing this huge and extravagant appropriation to the National Guard. Mr. Doyle, a Greenback member from Huntingdon county, made quite a spirited and vigorous attack on the bill, mainly on the ground of the present depleted condition of the State treasury, and also because of the inefficiency of the Guard, charging it with being directly responsible for the Pittsburg riots. The Adjutant General, however, and his brigadiers who were on hand lobbying for the money, had their forces well organized, and rushed the bill through by the vote we have stated. Will the hopes of the people for legislative retrenchment and reform ever be realized? Candidates for the Legislature are always very loud and emphatic in their professions of reform before the election, but when they go to Harrisburg they appear to think that the only, or at least the chief business of a Legislature, is to vote away the people's money.—Whether the taxpayers of the State will quietly submit to this extravagant waste of the public funds for military purposes, is a question which they themselves must answer. Of the two Representatives from this county, Mr. Fenlon in a brief speech vouched for the honest disbursement, by the military board, of appropriations formerly made, and then voted *for* the bill, while Mr. Woodruff voted *against* it.

EDITORS of Republican newspapers, of high as well as of low degree, continue to snap and snarl at the heels of Samuel J. Tilden. It is somewhat strange that a man whom they are in the habit of representing as old and feeble—in the sere and yellow leaf—broken down physically and mentally—"that wretched old man," as they delight to call him, should give them so much trouble, and that upon the devoted head of such a superannuated and imbecile creature the vials of their wrath should be so constantly poured. Can it be that they are afraid that American history is about to repeat itself?—that they remember how the people in 1824 were shamelessly cheated out of their choice for the Presidency (Andrew Jackson), by the coalition between Adams and Clay?—how they treasured up the wrong, and how they rallied in their might around the standard of "Old Hickory" four years afterwards and triumphantly bore him to the White House? Have they a presentiment that as the people in 1828 avenged the wrong that had been done to Andrew Jackson in 1824, so in 1880, under the lead of Samuel J. Tilden, they will redress the stupendous and unparalleled fraud that was practiced upon him in 1876? We do not of course know who will be the next Democratic candidate for the Presidency, but it would be folly to deny that since Governor Tilden's complete and triumphant vindication before the Potter Committee from all complicity or connection with any attempt to obtain, by corrupt means, the electoral vote of either Florida or Louisiana, which were afterwards awarded by the Electoral Commission to Hayes, the chances of his becoming the standard-bearer of the Democracy in the great national contest of next year have been wonderfully strengthened in every section of the Union. It is very evident that he is the man most feared by the Republican leaders, otherwise they would not abuse and denounce him as they do. Time has its revenges and makes all things even, and the 4th of March, 1881, may witness the inauguration of the same two men (Tilden and Hendricks) into the respective offices to which they were elected by a majority of their countrymen in November, 1876, and out of which they were defrauded by the greatest political crime of the century.

The statement of the business of the Pennsylvania Railroad and its leased lines, for 1878, just completed, show gross earnings $31,636,734—increase over last year $519,588; expenses $18,468,993—a decrease of $559,174. The net earnings of 1878 were $13,167,741, an increase over 1877 of $1,079,062. Considering the times, this is certainly an encouraging exhibit.—The Philadelphia *Ledger* says it shows that—

All the company's works west of Pittsburgh fully pay their own costs and charges, and that their respective profits are steadily increasing. Indeed, of all the company's works, the only non-paying portion is that of the United Companies of New Jersey; counting the workings of this section of the great through line on the present ratio of division of costs and charges and there is an apparent loss of something over a million of dollars. Notwithstanding this apparent loss, the company has, in round figures, earned in net revenue *more than six per cent. on its capital stock.* * * * The time will come, and probably the date is not remote, when the United Companies of New Jersey, the main lines and the trunk lines and branches west of Pittsburgh will form one grand consolidated railroad company, connecting through to the great lines of roads that cross the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific Ocean. The Pennsylvania Railroad company has passed a severe crisis, and is looking to a lasting future. It has a small but a positive sinking fund of $50,000 per month, and has, during the past year, earned six per cent. on its capital, treating the proceeds of this sinking fund as assets, as they undoubtedly are. There is no reason to doubt the company's net earnings for the current year of 1879 will be more than six per cent., after paying all fixed charges of interest and rents, and justice and equity would seem to require that the annual dividends should reach that figure.

THE return of Zach Chandler to the United States Senate recalls the last speech he made before his retirement from public life. It related principally to Hayes, and was as follows: "Why, the damned fool wouldn't have been President at all except for me. It was I that gave him the votes of South Carolina, Florida and Louisiana."

John May Come and Stay.

MR. HAYES PUTS HIS VETO ON THE ANTI-CHINESE BILL.

A message from Mr. Hayes, vetoing the bill providing for the restriction of Chinese immigration, was delivered to the Speaker of the House on Saturday evening by Mr. Hayes' assistant private secretary, Mr. Pruden. Following is a synopsis of the message:

The bill as it was sent to the Senate from the House of Representatives was confined in its provisions to the object named in its title, which is that of "an act to restrict the emigration of the Chinese to the United States." The only means adopted to secure the proposed object was the limitation on the number of Chinese passengers which might be brought to this country by any one vessel to fifteen, and as this number was not fixed in any proportion to the size or tonnage of the vessel, or by any consideration of the safety or accommodation of these passengers, the simple purpose and effect of the enactment was to repress the emigration to an extent falling but little short of its absolute exclusion.

The bill as amended in the Senate and now presented to me, includes an independent and additional provision which aims at and in terms requires the abrogation by this Government of Articles 5 and 6 of the treaty with China, commonly called the Burlingame Treaty, through the action of the Executive, enjoined by this provision of this act. The main substance of all the provisions of the treaty is to define and secure the rights of our people in respects of access to residence and protection in trade with China.

The actual provisions in our favor in these respects were framed to be, and have been found to be, adequate and appropriate to the interests of our commerce, and by the concluding article we receive the important guaranty "that should at any time the Ta Tsing Empire grant to another nation or the merchants or citizens of any nation any right, privilege or favor connected either with navigation, commerce, political or other intercourse which is not conferred by this treaty, such right, privilege and favor shall at once freely inure to the benefit of the United States, its officers, merchants and citizens."

Against this body of stipulations in our favor, and this permanent engagement of equality in respect of all future concessions to foreign nations, the general promise of permanent peace and good offices on our part seems to be the only equivalent. Reference is then made to the visit of Mr. Burlingame, and there are quotations from articles 5 and 6 of the treaty.

The message continues:

An examination of these two articles in the light of experience, then influential in suggesting their necessity, will show that the fifth article was framed in hostility to what seemed the principle mischief to be guarded against, to wit: The introduction of Chinese laborers by methods which should have the character of a forced and servile importation, and not a voluntary emigration of freemen, seeking our shores upon motives and in a manner consonant with the system of our institutions and approved by the experience of the nation.

Unquestionably the adhesion of the Government of China to these liberal principles of freedom in emigration, with which we were so familiar and with which we were so well satisfied, was a great advance toward opening that empire to our civilization and religion, and gave promise in the future of greater and greater political results in the diffusion throughout that great population of our arts and industries, our manufactures, our material improvements and the sentiments of Government and religion which seem to us so important to the welfare of mankind.

The first clause of this article secures this acceptance by China of the American doctrines of free migration to and fro among the peoples and races of the earth. The second clause, however, in its reprobation of "any other than an entirely voluntary emigration," by both the high contracting parties, and in the reciprocal obligations whereby we secured the solemn and unqualified engagement on the part of the government of China "to pass laws making it a penal offence for a citizen of the United States or Chinese subjects to take Chinese subjects to the United States or any other foreign country without their free and voluntary consent," constitutes the great force and value of this article. Its importance, both in principle and in its practical services towards our protection against servile importation in the guise of emigration, cannot be over-estimated. It commits the Chinese Government to active and efficient measures to suppress this iniquitous system where those measures are most necessary and can be most effectual. It gives to this Government the footing of a treaty right to such measures, and the means and opportunity of insisting upon their adoption, and of complaint and resentment at their neglect. The fifth article, therefore, if it falls short of what the pressure of the later experience of our Pacific States may urge upon the attention of this Government as essential to the public welfare, seems to be in the right direction and to contain important advantages, which, once relinquished, cannot be easily recovered.

The lapse of ten years since the negotiation of the Burlingame Treaty has exhibited to the notice of the Chinese Government, as well as to our own people, the working of this experiment of immigration in great numbers of Chinese laborers to this country and their maintenance here of all the traits of race, religion, manners and customs and habitation, mode of life, segration here and the keeping up of the ties of their original home, which stamp them as strangers and sojourners, and not es incorporated elements of our national life and growth.

This experience may naturally suggest the reconsideration of the subject as dealt with by the Burlingame treaty, and may properly become the occasion of more direct and circumspect recognition in renewed negotiations of the difficulties, surrounding this political and social problem. It may well be that to the apprehension of the Chinese Government no less than our own, the simple provisions of the Burlingame treaty may need to be replaced by more careful methods securing the Chinese and ourselves against a larger and more rapid infusion of this foreign race than our system of industry and society can take up and assimilate with ease and safety.

I regard the very grave discontents of the people of the Pacific States with the present working of the Chinese emigration, and their still graver apprehensions therefrom in the future, as deserving the most serious attention of the people of the whole country and a solicitous interest on the part of Congress and the Executive.

If this were not my own judgment, the passage of the bill by both houses of Congress would impress upon me the seriousness of the situation, when a majority of the representatives of the people of the whole country thought it to justify so serious a measure of relief. An argument is then entered into to show that Congress, by legislative enactment, cannot obrogate a treaty.

The bill before me does not enjoin upon the President the abrogation of the entire Burlingame treaty, much less of the principal treaty of which it is made the supplement.

For these and other reasons Mr. Hayes declined to approve the bill, and his veto was sustained by the House, the bill being rejected by a vote of 109 to 95, the requisite two thirds not voting to pass it over the veto.

THINGS are not just so lovely now for that old public functionary, ex-Governor James Pollock, late Superintendent of the Philadelphia Mint. Three weeks ago Mr. Hayes nominated him to be Naval officer of the port of Philadelphia, in place of Hiestand, one of Cameron's most slavish and devoted followers, but Cameron so managed the matter that the Committee having the nomination in charge took no action on it before Congress adjourned on Tuesday last, and for the first time whereof the memory of man runneth not to the contrary, Pollock is without an office. It is a sad and very awkward predicament for Pollock, but Mr. Hayes can relieve him by reappointing him, and as Pollock believes he has an irrepressible right to an office, he will no doubt do so.

News and Other Notings.

—A wonder in West Chester is a ten-months-old child which weighs only ten pounds.

—Rev. Father Garland, rector of St. Patrick's Roman Catholic church, Pittsburg, has become incurably insane.

—At the recent election in Mifflintown, Juniata county, only twelve tickets were voted without scratching, seven of which were Republican.

—For the murder of Miss Catherine Richards at Plainfield, N. Y., on June 25, 1878, Myron Buell has been sentenced to be hanged on April 18.

—Jacob Leckrone, aged eighty seven, was found dead in bed at York, Monday morning, suffocated by coal gas. His wife was unconscious, but may recover.

—John Bush, of Steubenville, Bradford county, wants to know who he is. He advertises that he was stolen thirty years ago when a child from Tunkhannock.

—The historical library of the Presbyterian Church of Philadelphia has the reputation of being the richest and best collection of Presbyterian material in the world.

—Twenty-three Spanish sailors were drowned while on their way from Ferral to spend the recent carnival in their native villages. Their boat was capsized by a squall.

—Leo XIII. is an excellent scholar, and lately produced some charming stanzas in Latin on the occasion of a well known photographer visiting Rome to take pictures of the curia.

—Connellsville has been having considerable of a revival. Since January 1 over a hundred people have been admitted to the Baptist Church and about a hundred to the Methodist.

—By the explosion of a quantity of sulphuric acid in the lower Ranch Creek colliery, near Pottsvills, Wednesday forenoon, three men were killed instantly and three others burned severely.

—Many of the farmers of Lehigh county will plant what is known as prolific white Tennessee corn, which attains to the height of twelve or fourteen feet and produces six to ten ears to the stalk.

—Mrs. Mary McGrath died in New York, on Wednesday, aged 106 years and four months. She had never during her long life, previous to a fortnight ago, experienced an hour's sickness.

—The pious Scotch, though only numbering some 4,000,000, spend $75,000,000 a year in drink, which proves how unfounded are the charges of niggardliness so often brought against them.

—A German socialist in Chicago publicly asserts that the shell which is to explode the despotism of Bismarck has already been cast, and during the present year will fulfil its beneficient mission.

—At St. Paul's church, Montreal, on Sunday, a telephonic apparatus was rigged up in the pulpit, by means of which a sick member of the congregation heard the sermon distinctly in bed a quarter of a mile away.

—Colonel Thomas A. Scott's health is reported, by last direct advices, as entirely restored. He is now enjoying a trip up the Nile and expects to return fully equal to all the exacting duties of his responsible position.

—Serious apprehension is felt in regard to future harvests in the Holy Land, and a famine there seems imminent. Arrangements are being made to import flour and grain direct from New York to anticipate the wants of the people.

—The editor of the *Plain-Dealer*, of Wilkes-Barre, was compelled to go to jail on Friday for the want of a few thousand dollars bail for his appearance at court when called for trial on libel charges preferred by Judge Harding.

—Mr. Jacob Bedell, a man of 65 at Baldwins, Long Island, is said to have passed over eight weeks without sleeping a moment, or feeling inclined to do so. The sopoifics he has taken have had no effect on him. He enjoys good health.

—The house of J. M. Lunsford was burned to the ground at Nelsonville, O., about 12 o'clock Friday morning. Mr. Lunsford and six of his children, who were asleep, were smothered or burned to death. Only the wife and one child escaped.

—One of Mr. Blaine's greatest objections to the Chinese is that they do not assimilate with Americans. This seems partially contradicted by the sentence of a Chinaman to prison in New York for being a vagrant. This is very much like Mexican man.

—At North Andover, Mass., the other day, George Rextraw, in a drunken frenzy struck his daughter, Mrs. Smith, with a poker, knocking her to the floor, and she has since remained insensible. Immediately after he delivered the blow he fell to the floor a corpse.

—Monday morning, while William Kauffelt, aged nineteen, employed at the Pennsylvania Agricultural works at York, was standing on a ladder oiling the shafting, his clothing came in contact with it, whirling him around and dashing out his brains against the ceiling.

—As the occupant of the White House lives there rent and furniture free, gets his table ware, flowers, fuel, horses, coachmen and secretaries at the public expense, his beef at cost from the government butcher, and buys no wines, it is estimated that Hayes is salting down at least $40,000 a year.

—Thursday evening Mrs. J. P. Coulson, of Coalville, Webster county, Iowa, locked her three children, whose ages ranged between three and nine years, in the house while she visited a neighbor. During her absence the house was burned to the ground and the children perished in the flames.

—New Castle, Del., will be overcrowded with guests during the coming Methodist Conference. Father Kelly, the Catholic priest, recognizing this, has offered the hospitality of his parsonage to two of the Methodist ministers. There is a rivalry among the ministers as to who shall become Father Kelly's guests.

—James Elias Voorhies, colored, aged sixty years, is a remarkable old boy of Bordentown, N. J. He was a servant of General Winfield Scott for many years, and now wears a gold watch, chain and seal, valued at $1,150, the gift of the old warrior when on his death-bed. He owns real estate in Bordentown, Princeton and New Brunswick.

—A correspondent of the Lancaster *New Era* says: The cost of the National Guard to the State for the past five or six years has been enormous, and somehow the expense account is so arranged that it is difficult to ascertain what it is; but that it has been excessive, there is no manner of doubt, and a statement of it would probably startle the taxpayers.

—A salt well at Le Roy, N. Y., had been bored to a depth of 450 feet, when a rush of gas was ignited at the mouth by contact with a stove, and the blaze rose a hundred feet into the air. A volume of water came next, smelling and tasting strongly of sulphur. The superstitious workmen fled in dismay, supposing that the infernal regions had been tapped.

—In Columbus, O., William Manypenny's extensive warehouse was totally destroyed by fire on Saturday night, with 80,-000 bushels of corn, 600 bushels of malt, 250 barrels of stearine, and considerable flour. Loss estimated at $80,000 to $100,-000; partly covered by insurance. The fire was evidently incendiary. It will take Many(a)penny to repair the damage.

—Rev. Father O'Reilly, of Shenandoah, announced in his church Sunday that he had received from President Gowen satisfactory evidence of the existence of the "McNulty Gang" within the Knights of Labor, for the purpose of destroying property. He denounced the organization, and read out the names of the members of the "Gang" who belonged to his congregation.

—Two sudden deaths occurred in Bethlehem on Saturday. Mr. Davis J. Ritter, a prominent tobacconist, died while seated in his chair in his residence on Main street. Leonard Eckert, of South Bethlehem, attended a social party, danced a waltz or two, took his seat and expired before any of those present could notice his illness. In both cases death has been attributed to heart disease.

—The wife of a Chambersburg, N. J., storekeeper collected one thousand dollars from her husband's debtors, took his clerk under her wing and eloped. They are now in Philadelphia. A few days ago the clerk went to Chambersburg after his clothing and the husband had him nabbed. The young man protested that he had nothing to do with the matter further than follow the woman and he was released.

—General Davis, of the Doylestown *Democrat*, recently lost his famous war horse Mac, at the age of 30 years. He was a genuine "Mexican pony, and served all through the late war without a scratch.

—A strange disease has broken out among the horses in Tuscarora township, Perry county, which, although not proving fatal in every instance, is a source of trouble and annoyance to owners. The disease appears first in the throat, and is noticeable by the neck swelling, which continues over the entire frame of the animal, the legs being the worst swollen portion of the body.

—Michael Daily, while at work on Western avenue, about two miles outside of the city of Lynn, Mass., found a trunk from which a human hand protruded. The trunk was tied with a large woollen string. On opening it was presented the body of a young woman about twenty-four years of age, nude, with the arms and legs twisted and distorted, and the nose cut off. The trunk also contained two champagne bottles and several bricks.

—The Rev. Henry Wertz of Madison, Wis., was thrown from a wagon several months ago. He struck on his head, fracturing his skull, and for weeks his life was in danger. He has at last recovered perfect health, but his friends are surprised to observe that his orthodoxy has been unaccountably destroyed. He was a Baptist before the accident; now he is a Unitarian, with a touch of Spiritualism, and has lost all belief in the doctrines that he used to preach.

—Near Ashland, Oregon, early one morning recently, a forest of pine trees was seen bending down as though bowed by a terrific gale of wind. At the same time not a breath of air was in motion. During the previous night a furious storm had passed over the forest, accompanied by rain and snow, and the steady force of the wind had bent the trees and held them in that position until the freezing rain had fastened them in unyielding bonds of ice, and so they remained until the sun set them free.

—Lyman Marvin, a farmer, sold a ton of hay to Austin & Co., of Wells, Bradford county, a few days ago. Their barn is in the rear of Brink's marble yard. The farmer was told to drive in on the west side of Brink's shop. He thought he could get in better on the east side, where a number of marble monuments were standing. The hay struck one of these monuments. It fell over against a second one. The second one crashed against a third. Marvin received $7 for his hay. He will be called upon to pay $1,200 for delivering it, as that was the value of the monuments destroyed.

—A young widow in Vicksburg answered a matrimonial advertisement, and a long correspondence ensued, resulting in a visit by the man. He was good looking, had pleasant manners, and represented that he was a prosperous New York merchant. The widow married him, and two weeks of honeymoon passed pleasantly.—Then the husband disappeared, and has never returned to the bride. His motive in this adventure seems to have been pure love of deviltry, for he made no attempt to get any of the woman's money, and was extremely liberal in his expenditures.

—Mr. John R. Shaner, of North Coventry township, says the West Chester *Jeffersonian*, relates a remarkable case of precocity in his poultry flock. A young pullet, which was only hatched out in the spring of 1878—he thinks in the month of May—commenced laying in the fall before she was full grown, stole her nest, hatched out nine chickens in the latter part of September or beginning of October, and raised four of her little brood. One of the latter chickens, now grown to good-sized pullets, but still not of full growth, has now commenced laying, and has deposited nine eggs in her nest. Mr. Shaner would like to know if any of our readers can beat this in the way of smart chickens.

—John Nichols, a farmer of Thompson, Pa., while walking in the woods on his farm thirty years ago ran a twig into his right ear. A piece of it broke off in his head. He became deaf and at times suffered intense pain in his head. Nearly a month ago this pain became unusually acute and continued without cessation until Saturday week. On that day Mr. Nichols felt a prickling sensation in his left ear, and, with a pair of tweezers pulled out a round piece of wood three-quarters of an inch long and an eighth of an inch in diameter. Mr. Nichols was at once relieved of pain and his hearing was restored. He has no doubt that the piece of wood is the bit of twig that was thrust into his ear thirty years ago. If so, it passed through his head from one ear to the other. The wood is perfectly sound.

THE LYNN TRUNK MYSTERY.—The investigation regarding the body of the young woman found in Saugus river at Lynn, Mass., as noted in our general news department, demonstrated beyond a doubt that death was caused by malpractice, probably within forty eight hours. The body was attired simply in a long white night dress. Suspended from the ears was a pair of small gold earrings, with pendant globes. The face was clotted with frozen blood, which on being washed away had been revealed the fact that the woman's nose was completely cut off, apparently with some sharp instrument, and with the evident object of causing a disfigurement which would prevent identification. The body was that of a person probably from twenty to twenty-five years of age. The face was very much emaciated and bore signs of intense suffering previous to death. The woman had probably not been accustomed to hard labor, as her hands were quite white and bore no calloused skin.—The body had slightly decomposed. The detectives are of opinion that the woman was killed by some person in or near Boston, and that she came from some one of the lying-in establishments about that city. The trunk is one which can be easily identified, as there are very few of that kind in the State, and on one end of the lid is a label of the Everett (Massachusetts) Express company printed on red paper. The label had the appearance of having been on only a short time. The detectives are following this clue, and are in hopes that before long the trunk, if not the body, will be identified.

BOSTON, March 1.—Detectives claim to have discovered by means of the label on the trunk in which was found the body of a murdered woman at Lynn, Mass., that the trunk was carried to Everett about the 1st of February last by Emerton's Express. Emerton positively identifies the trunk as one he took from a house in this city. The detectives are confident that the facts in the case will soon be developed.

BISHOP FOSTER ON CATHOLICS.—Preaching recently in the North End M. E. church at Boston, Bishop Foster paid a high tribute to Catholics. Among other things he said:

"I have a great deal of respect for Roman Catholics and the Roman Catholic Church, and the feeling becomes stronger as I grow older. I do not think we can afford to criticise Catholics until we display at least equal zeal in the service of the Master. Who are they whose feet go chattering by our houses these cold winter mornings before daylight? Who are they who fill their churches to worship God while we are in our beds? Who throng our streets, prayer book in hand, with reverent faces, aye, and perhaps with as reverent hearts as any of you bear? They are zealous, faithful Catholics, who believe in the truth of their Church, and feel that through it alone they can worship the God whom they fear and love.—To what Church do those self-sacrificing communities belong that toil from morning until night for the good of God's people? Who are these who come here from foreign lands, poor and strange, with nothing but a spade, and have erected temples that put us to shame? Isn't the poor servant girl, who lays a tithe of her earnings on the altar of God, sincere in her belief, and will she not find favor in God's eyes?"

THE Philadelphia *Record* says that there is an evident disposition in the Legislature to make a session next year necessary.—Those members who value their reputations, and who respect the terms of their oath to support the constitution, cannot afford to be conveniently blind while this game is afoot. The bill already introduced providing for a commission to count the vote for State Treasurer next year should be passed and the necessary appropriations for two years made. The people of the State have provided for themselves a year of jubilee and rest, wherein they shall be secure in their persons and estates from the molestations incident to a session of the Legislature. Let them have it.

—The recent running of trains over the Missouri River on the ice is not a new expedient. About twenty years ago, before the railroad bridge was built across the Susquehanna at Havre de Grace, the trains of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad were transported on the boat Maryland, which is still used for a like purpose in our harbor. One winter the river froze over so solidly that the boat could not be run. Rails were laid on the ice, and during a month trains made the crossing of a mile regularly.

WILL REMOVE.—Dr. Quincy A. Scott, on April 1st, will remove his dental offices to second floor of No. 39 Fifth avenue, half way between Market and Wood streets, Pittsburgh, Pa. [3-7.-5t.]

RENO IN RUINS.—LOSS ESTIMATED AT ONE MILLION DOLLARS—*Several Lives Lost.*—A Reno, Nev., dispatch of March 2d says:

At about a quarter to six this morning an alarm of fire was sounded. The fire commenced in some wooden buildings at the west end of the business blocks back of the Masonic block. A fearful gale was blowing from the west at the time, and before the water could be got on the fire was beyond control. The flames leaped from house to house and from block to block with lightning rapidity. The panic-stricken, half-clothed people caught a handful of the most valuable articles and left all else to the demon of destruction. The firemen were helpless. The fierceness of the wind and the intensity of the heat rendered it impossible to get close enough to do any good. Reno, Nevada, is in three hours all of the business portion of the town was in ashes, the only houses escaping being the Masonic building, with Hagerman & Schoding's grocery store on its first floor, and John Larcombe's; everything else gone. Buildings that stood other fires without damage united before this one. Among the buildings destroyed are the Bank of Reno, Bryan's and Nation's clothing stores, Farmers' Co-operative Association grocery store, and two or three C. P. trains, including the express, but in good condition of the tracks made it necessary to transfer the passengers to the V. & T. train across the river to go to Virginia.

The fire, as near as can be calculated at this time, is $1,000,000, with only $150,000 insurance. Five lives are known to be lost as far as heard from—Mrs. John Buck, Mrs. John Riley, and three tramps, including another received injuries, but at this writing it is impossible to get correct information. The gale blowing was the fiercest known for many a day, and it carried blazing pieces of timber for miles. Several farm houses, situated two miles down the meadows, were burned by this means. After working till exhausted the whites forced the Chinese to work on the engines.

KANSAS AND TEXAS.—*The Direct Route.*—It is to the interest of persons going to Kansas or Texas to select one of the direct routes by which quick time is made, through cars run, and comfortable accommodations provided. Among these the "Pan-Handle route" stands pre-eminent.

Following is time of Daily Express trains via Pan-Handle Route:

Leave Pittsburgh	8.42 a. m.	11.47 p. m.
Arrive St. Louis	7.30 a. m.	9.00 p. m.
Arrive Kansas City	10.15 p. m.	10.12 a. m.

Connections are made in Union Depots at Indianapolis, St. Louis and Kansas City for all points West and Southwest.

To accommodate families emigrating, arrangements have been perfected to run a Through Coach Tuesday of each week from Pittsburgh to Kansas City via "Pan-Handle Route," with but one change, in Union Depot, St. Louis. This car is comfortably upholstered, and will be run on regular Express train, leaving Union Depot, Pittsburgh, at 11.47 P. M. every Tuesday.

If you are unable to procure through tickets to points in Missouri, Arkansas, Texas, Kansas, Colorado, or the Northwest by the direct and popular "Pan-Handle Route," at your nearest railroad station, call on W. B. Storey, Agent, Union Depot, Pittsburgh, Pa., or address W. L. O'Brien, General Passenger Agent, "Pan-Handle Route," Columbus, Ohio.

WHY WILL YOU allow a cold to advance in your system and thus encourage more serious maladies, such as Pneumonia, Hemorrhages and Lung troubles, when an immediate relief can be so readily attained?—*Boschee's German Syrup* has gained the largest sale in the world for the cure of Coughs, Colds and the severest Lung Diseases. It is Dr. Boschee's famous German prescription and is prepared with the greatest care, and no fear need be entertained in administering it to the youngest child as per directions. The sale of this medicine is unprecedented. Since first introduced there has been a constant increasing demand and without a single report of a failure to do its work in any case. Ask your Druggist as to the truth of these remarks. Large size 75 cents. Try it and be convinced. For sale by Dr. Wm. Lemmon, Ebensburg, Pa.

A GOOD DICTIONARY.—The Standard Dictionary is by far the best and most complete in the world, the Unabridged alone excepted. It is a book of nearly 1000 pages, containing more than 80,000 distinct references, including all new scientific and obsolete words. Will be sent postpaid anywhere on receipt of $1.50. Send stamp for catalogue of cheap books. Address, Levi's Book Store, 249½ Penn avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

A USEFUL ARTICLE is the ROSE DARNING ATTACHMENT for Sewing Machines. In darning table-cloths, napkins, towels, bed-linen, stockings, etc., it is the chief. In fact no sewing machine is complete without one. Send $1.00 to R. M. ROSE, Room 4, Sun Building, New York, and get one as we have done. You will be more than satisfied with your purchase. [2-28.-2t.]

WE ARE HERE

FOR THE

PROTECTION OF THE PEOPLE!

READ THESE GOLDEN WORDS AND BE CONVINCED

THAT THIS IS THE PLACE TO GET YOUR CHEAP

DRY GOODS, CARPETS, ETC.

In these dark days of hard times, no money, financial failures, and universal panics, it is cheering to observe one bright ray of hope—one promise of relief from the burdens which oppress the rich, carry consternation to the hearts of the poor, and make each day a continual strife for the necessaries of life. In such times, when the scarcity of money oppresses all, it behooves every citizen to give ear to methods of economy, whereby to save money when the opportunity is presented, and not waste it in purchases that can be made for nearly one-half the usual price.

The modern ideas of merchandising have met and mastered the old credit system. CASH is the lever that moves the world, and the man whose facilities enable him to sell goods cheapest has the inside track and commands the situation. The masses of the people understand the power of these great drives. What sense is there, then, in paying double price for a few days' credit? Pay day must come some time and it may be that most of people are less able to pay then than now.

With our facilities we are enabled to buy goods cheaper than any man in America. We combine jobber, wholesale broker, speculator, importer, agent and retailer—consequently, we save to the consumer those innumerable profits which support high living, brown stone fronts, fast horses, and unnumbered extravagances.

We buy and sell STRICTLY FOR CASH, which enables us in buying to take advantage of every fluctuation in the market, and in selling to avoid all losses from bad debts, interest on outstanding bills, cost of collecting, accounting, etc.,—all of which losses and expenses must be added to the bills of honest people who pay for what they get.

Pay as you go—buy the best and go where you can get the most goods for the least money. This is the story boiled down,—the true story of common sense and economy.

If you save 20 per cent. on a dollar by buying your goods right, it will ensure you a handsome fortune in an ordinary lifetime.

On account of our tremendous daily increase of business, our present location has become too small, and to accommodate the demands made upon us we have invested time, labor and capital in the erection of one of the finest Store Rooms in this section of country, and carry a

LARGER AND FINER STOCK OF

DRY GOODS, CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, MATTINGS, ETC.,

than can be found anywhere else between Pittsburgh and Philadelphia. It will pay you to visit this COMMERCIAL PALACE and see as large and choice a stock of merchandise as is kept in any of the large city establishments. Men envy our success who had the same chance of standing with us in the race had they practiced the same rules through life. Read carefully the principles and methods we observe in conducting our mammoth business:

We treat all alike, whether rich or poor, black or white, learned or unlearned.

We mark all our goods in plain figures and adhere strictly to the one price, and that the lowest. We consider the money of the poor man as good as the money of the rich, the cash of the stranger as good as the cash of the acquaintance; and thus everybody has the satisfaction of knowing that they are not helping to pay for particular favors shown to customers.

We guarantee every article to be as represented, and if it does not come up to the customer's expectation, or if he or she can buy the same article for less money elsewhere, all that need be do is to return it and we will refund the money.

No misrepresenting goods in order to make a sale. Every salesman is under strict orders to sell at prices marked on ticket, and to miss a sale rather than misrepresent or deceive people.

Whether you are a judge of the article which you wish to purchase, or are perfectly ignorant on that point, you can depend upon having the truth told; you can send a child or a servant to purchase and you will be sure of not only getting the article you want, but obtaining it on exactly the same terms as if you were to come yourself. We sell for **Cash** and **only Cash**, and thus the honest customers are not obliged to help pay the bills of the dishonest customers.

The customer's confidence is never abused. We invite the people's confidence and seek to keep it by true loyalty to their interests, selling everything at smallest profits, applying our best skill to serve our customers cheaply and with articles thoroughly satisfactory and depending on a large business won by small profits and absolute reliability.

Conducting our business strictly on the cash plan, with no bad deb

THE CAMBRIA FREEMAN.

Ebensburg, Pa.

FRIDAY, - - MARCH 7, 1879.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

Here, There, and the Other Place.

—The 17th instant will be St. Patrick's day.

—Argument Court has been fixed for Wednesday, April 2d.

—Teitelbaum, of Loretto, is selling men's heavy boots at cost prices.

—Tuesday last was the anniversary of the birth of the great Irish patriot, Robert Emmet.

—"Sabbath Morning," a poetic gem from the prolific pen of "A. D. H.," will appear next week.

—A large stock of ladies' shoes, very fine and very cheap, just opened at M. J. Teitelbaum's, in Loretto.

—The Grafel Jury acted on twenty-two indictments and wound up their labors before supper-time on Tuesday.

—We are told by those who ought to know that Constable John T. Harris will be the next chief-of-police of Johnstown.

—Austin Shaffer, of Wilmore, a freight brakeman on the Pa. R. R., is out one overcoat. It was stolen from him at Derry.

—Groceries and flour of all kinds and in great variety just received and to be sold very cheap by M. J. Teitelbaum, Loretto.

—Ex-Treasurer Freidhoff will no doubt be pained to learn from the Johnstown *Democrat* that he is lying dangerously ill in Pittsburgh.

—The board of Poor Directors held their usual monthly meeting last Tuesday, with nothing but routine business to engage their attention.

—Mrs. Margaret Long, who is said to have been Blair county's oldest inhabitant, was called to her long account last Monday. She was born in 1780.

—A demented man named Jimmy Wallis, a resident of Huntingdon, was struck by the cars near Petersburg, Huntingdon county, on Tuesday, and so severely injured that his life is despaired of.

—The name of the Sarah post-office, in this county, has been changed to Claysburg, and a new postoffice has been established at Sarah Furnace, in Clearfield county.

—After an illness of several weeks, caused by extensive repairs being made to the establishment, the Johnstown Steel Works started up again last Saturday.

—At the Presbyterian church in Huntingdon, on Sunday last, $1,096 were raised by subscription to pay off a mortgage of $1,020 which had to be met on the Wednesday following.

—If anybody supposes that the FREEMAN has any friends in the Commissioners' office is much mistaken. Capt. S. W. Davis, the Republican member of the Board, hasn't yet heard of his paper.

—A man named Burk robbed a New Florence store of some money and other valuables one day last week, and was subsequently captured near Johnstown and forwarded to the Greensburg jail.

—The Johnstown *Tribune*, one of the best and neatest daily papers printed in this State or any other, entered on its seventh volume last Monday. May financial prosperity and political adversity ever be its portion.

—A piece of land belonging to Joseph A. Dumm, situated in Barr township, was advertised to be sold by the Sheriff at public sale on Monday, but on petition the property was put into the hands of H. Kinkead, Esq., trustee.

—The Deacon Criste will some time during the present month pay a visit to Kansas, Nebraska and parts thereunto adjacent, with the full assurance in his mind of buying a farm and finding out by actual trial whether or not raising more wheat to the acre out there than he can here.

—Mr. Nathan McMullin, the tiller of Commodore Perry's flag-ship, at Put-in-Bay, Ohio, during the battle with the British fleet on Lake Erie, on the 10th of September, 1813, died at his home in Bedford, on Wednesday of last week. He was considered the best fifer in the division, and will be remembered by the survivors of the two Pennsylvania regiments as a brave soldier and a clever gentleman.

—A lad named Willie Keyser, 14 years of age, was unfortunate Monday evening last to have his right arm caught in the elevator at the Woodvale woolen mill. The limb was horribly lacerated, the muscles, bone and artery being severed, but a resort to amputation was not thought necessary.

—Mr. Samuel Hartsock, of Huntingdon, Hollidaysburg, and Mines, after town being in Blair county, have raised a military company and made application for admission into the Fifth regiment of the National Guard. As only two company vacancies exist in that regiment, many of the towns named has a dead sure thing of meeting with a disappointment.

—Persons who were elected to the office of Justice of the Peace, on the 18th ult., must bear in mind the fact that they must inform the Court, in writing, within thirty days after said election, should they decline accepting their commissions. All who fail to do so will find themselves minus that office on the first of April comes around.

—A gentleman named John Neff, of Croyle township, while walking on High street Sunday after dinner, slipped on the ice and fell against Mr. L. Oatman's store door. His right shoulder was thrown out of joint, and a couple of slight bruises received thereby on his anatomy, but which will soon made things nearly as good as new again.

—We had the pleasure of a call this week from Dr. S. H. Bucher, of Lilly's Station, Cambria county, and were glad to learn, is doing a thriving business, and who is, physically as well as professionally, one of the most perfect gentlemen we have met for some time. We congratulate him on his recovery from a severe attack of typhoid fever, and will publish his card in our next issue.

—Of all human beings in the Court House last Monday afternoon was so in need of a sitting room for ladies, brought to the attention of the Court by the presence of a number of ladies, as could not always be provided with a standing room for some of the gentlemen in the corridors or the public square somewhere else, except on the floor of the Court room. Not yet some folks say we don't need a new Court House.

—Our friend Joe Durborrow's Huntingdon Globe, a Greenback paper, gave due and deserved credit last week that except aid and assistance in the shape of payment of subscriptions was tendered quicker than lightning, but most of necessity give up the ghost. Joe used to live in Ebensburg, and therefore here will be sorry to learn that he is passing under a financial cloud.

—A certain young law student who shall be nameless quietly suggested during the trial of a feminine assault and battery case, on Monday night, that if Mrs. Kreppert had only died Mrs. Chestnutwood on the 29th of last October, as charged in the indictment, her object might have been to open a new burial lots and secure some of the chestnuts. Which goes to show—who would have "thunk" it?—that two heads are better than one.

—On the outward trip last Saturday evening, a freight car attached to the branch train was thrown from the track near Munster by a miniature edition of an Alpine avalanche. No damage to person or property was done, and the Gallitzin wreck train speedily put things to rights again. But those who remained up that night for the mails say it was after midnight before they got to bed.

—The *Herald* printing-office was removed from its former location, adjoining the FREEMAN building, to a room above the office recently vacated by Collins, Johnston & Co., last Thursday evening. The job department of the office, owned by Mr. Fes. Lloyd, will remain as heretofore in the office lately occupied by the *Herald*. All parties have our best wishes for continued success.

—If you want to buy goods at the wonderful low prices A. A. Barker & Son advertise to sell them at, you must buy them at their store in this place, as they don't pretend to keep anything like the stock in Carrolltown they do here, though what they do keep they sell just as cheap. Read their big advertisement and then go and invest your money where you can get the most value for it.

—We credit this item to the Johnstown *Tribune* of Monday: "Rev. T. E. Jones, of Ebensburg, passed through this place on Pacific Express this forenoon with Pittsburgh as his destination. His appearance on the platform of one of the cars created quite a hub bub, and several loungers remarked 'There's Francis Murphy.' Mr. Jones' resemblance to the great temperance apostle is said to be striking."

—Mr. John Durbin, a well known and respectable citizen of Clearfield township, was arrested in this place, on Monday last, charged with concealing or otherwise disposing of two horses and other valuable property, after it had been levied on by the sheriff, but was released soon after upon furnishing bail for his appearance at Court to answer the charge which it is proper to say is rather a serious one.

—Mr. N. J. Friedhoff was taken suddenly and severely ill while in Pittsburgh last week buying goods, and as a consequence the opening of his new store in this place has been somewhat delayed. He is now, however, sufficiently recovered to proceed with the work in hand, and hopes to be ready next week to tell the readers of the FREEMAN all about the big stock and big bargains he has in store for them.

—A division of White township, Cambria county, is broached, and the name of "Reade," in honor of George M. Reade, Esq., one of the most prominent members of our bar, has been suggested as the title by which the fledgling shall be known. It is proper to say, however, that an anonymous correspondent in a newspaper outside the limits of the county is the only one interested in the matter up to date so far as heard from.

—He was a cautious parent who, on being interrogated while on the witness stand as to whether he was the father of the prosecutrix in a certain assault and battery case, tried in our county court this week, very promptly and proudly replied, "Well, they say so." The old gentleman had of course no doubt about the relationship, but being under oath he evidently didn't propose to testify to a thing he wasn't absolutely sure about.

—The mother of Messrs. George W. and Martin L. Oatman, of Ebensburg, and of Dr. James J. Oatman, of Carrolltown, died at her residence in Indiana county last Saturday. Less than one week prior these three gentlemen, well and favorably known to a majority of our local readers, were called to the death bed of a sister at the same matrimonial residence. In their double affliction they have the sympathy of the entire community.

—A young man named Charles Trainor, employed as a driver by Mr. Joseph Gutwald, butcher, of this place, was arrested on Tuesday last on a charge of assault and battery preferred against him by Mr. John Hugentobler, who alleges that Trainor used an insulting epithet towards him, and when replied to got on his (Hugentobler's) sled and there and then committed the offense charged. Accused was bound over by 'Squire Kinkead to answer at June term.

—This is about the worst case of stealing that has ever come under our notice: County Treasurer D. F. Chestnut, of Fulton county, owned a saw mill a few weeks ago, but when he went to look for it the other day he found that it, together with the engine, wrenches, clevicles, crow-bars, logs, and in fact the whole concern. He now sits on the rail race with a whole armory besides him waiting for the thief to return for the water power. Alas, the opening of a chestnut bur.

—Mrs. Elizabeth Downey, grandmother of John Wagner, Esq., of Chest Springs, with whom she resides, is now meeting with an experience, at the remarkable age of 97 years, which is exceedingly exceptional, to say the least. She actually cutting two new eye teeth, and hopes when they get through that her eyesight, of which she has for years been totally bereft, as well as her hearing, of which for a long timeshe has been deprived will both, in a measure at least, be restored.

—Casper Easly, Esq., up till a late period the popular local editor of the Johnstown *Tribune*, was in town a couple of days this week, and called to see us and brought his friends along with him. As the Hollidaysburg *Standard* said last week, Casper is one of the best grade of local newspaperers in the State, and that his health may be speedily restored to the extent that a Faber No. 2 may again become a common thing in his hands, is our sincere and heartfelt wish.

—An order has been issued and served by the assignees of William M. Lloyd to restrain John Lloyd, cashier of the First National Bank of Altoona, from paying certain notes given to Lloyd, Huff & Watt, in the spring of 1875. Before Hon. W. W. Ketcham, in the United States District Court at Pittsburgh on Thursday last week, in the matter of William M. Lloyd, bankrupt, a rule was granted to show cause why said bankrupt should be attached for not filing a schedule of his creditors and an inventory of his estate.

—M. J. Teitelbaum, of Loretto, says that he sells cheaper than any other merchant in Cambria county, and to prove the assertion he pledges himself to furnish goods at the following startling prices: 15 lbs. brown or 11 lbs. of white sugar for $1.00; 5 lbs. roasted coffee for 90c.; 3 lbs. do., best, for 95c.; 4 lbs. tea for $1.00; green coffee cheaper than the cheapest; 25 spools thread for 50c.; calico, ginghams, muslins, shirtings, and all kinds of dress goods at prices so low that it is no wonder indeed that other dealers wish he'd pack up and quit.

—The *Democratic Call*, the new Altoona daily which takes the place of the defunct *Mirror*, made its appearance last Monday afternoon. Mr. W. K. Buckingham is editor, Mr. W. S. Nicodemus business manager, and Mr. T. P. Synder, late of the Altoona *Sun*, and well known canvassing agent and solicitor. As its name indicates, the new candidate for public favor is Democratic as to its political proclivities. We bid it welcome, and trust its mission may be a successful one, both politically and financially. *Call* us pet names.

—We don't think it possible for Chaplain Wm. T. Davis to have been here and in Washington city both at the same time, and yet we read that when the House of Representatives was called to order, on Sunday morning last, a man in one of the galleries arose to his feet and shouted out: "If ar ye? Speak!" The wicked shall be turned into hell, and all the nations that forget God!" This nation has forgotten God; this Congress has forgotten God, and will be cast into hell." Can it be that there is still another Chaplain Wm. T. Davis abroad in the land? Perish the thought.

—One of the old Cambria stars, of Westmoreland county, who has just returned from Brazil, called to see us on Saturday last, but as we were absent from home on that day we did not have the pleasure of meeting and interviewing him, as we could have wished. He unbosomed himself to an Altoona *Tribune* reporter on the subject of Brazil, however, and he told was in exoneration of the Messrs. Collius from charges of cruelty and injustice brought against them by certain irresponsible adventurers who claim to have been in their employ, but who more probably skulked the work they were hired to perform.

—If Mr. Daniel O. Barr, of Pittsburgh, who is prominently named in connection with the nomination for State Treasurer on the Democratic ticket, is fortunate enough to make his calling and election sure, we do not question that it will be done altogether on the square, though it must be admitted that such a result would give room for suspicion that there was a political Bar-gain somewhere, and that Daniel O.—d his elevation to the fact that he had more votes in the convention and at the polls than either of his competitors. There is nothing Barr sinister, however, in that way of winning a victory.

—Geo. W. Baum and Hudson Oaks, two notorious citizens of the delectable village of Bagtown, were arrested on Wednesday night of last week by officer P. P. Miller, of Barr township, and are now in the Clearfield county jail awaiting trial for the larceny of six hundred pounds of flour from the mill of Mr. Geo. Hrovner, near Patchinville, to said county. After making the arrest Constable Miller put Baum in charge of another gentleman, who failed, however, to hold on to his prisoner, and the result was that he made his escape and was not again captured until the officer had chased him fully an hour and a half and for a mile and half thro' the deepest of now drifts.

—G. Clinton Gardner, Esq., General Superintendent of the Pennsylvania Railroad, with his office at Altoona, has resigned that position for the purpose of accepting one of greater responsibility and more profit, we presume, on the Hoosac Tunnel route, comprising the Fitchburg and the Troy and Boston Railroad, in Massachusetts. It will not be questioned that Mr. Gardner has made an efficient, courteous and faithful officer, and in his new departure we are sure he will take with him the best wishes of a host of warm friends and personal admirers. His resignation takes effect, we believe, on the first of April, but who his successor will be has not yet transpired.

—Having found, as he was no way backward in telling us, that it pays to advertise in the FREEMAN, Mr. D. G. M'Cullough, of Altoona, once more comes to the front this week with a larger and more tempting list of prices than ever, as will be seen by his advertisement elsewhere. We can say from our own knowledge that the "Checkered Front" is one of the most extensive grocery establishments in Altoona, and what Dave don't know about selling cheap is not worth knowing. Give him a call, if for no other purpose than to buy mackerel, which we know to be good and which he sells at prices never before dreamed of in the philosophy of fish eaters.

—Among the names of certain San Francisco clergymen who telegraphed an urgent appeal the other day to Mr. Hayes to sign the anti-Chinese bill, we notice those of Rev. H. P. Gallagher, and his younger brother, Rev. Jos. A. Gallagher, present pastors of St. Joseph's Catholic church, in that city, both of whom will be recognized as former residents, of Loretto, this county, where some thirty years ago they had charge as pastor and curate of St. Michael's church. Their many friends in this vicinity will be glad to learn from the fact stated that they are still living and evidently enjoying good health, while few there are who will, we opine, find fault with their action on the Chinese question, vain though their efforts were.

—The counsel for Noah Murphy, charged with the larceny of a saw from a saw-mill in Summerhill township, saw, or seemed to see, that we knew too much or too little, probably the latter, about a saw, and when he saw that we were drawn to serve as a juror in said case, he saw fit to enter his protest, and as a consequence everybody present saw us "stepping down and out" of the jury box, much to our relief, the reader may be sure. Whether the cross-cut saws which surmount the pages of the FREEMAN and at which several of our cotemporaries have been poking fun, find anything to do with counsels objections, we are not of course prepared to say. We are glad, however, that he saw fit to object to our presence in the jury box.

—Young men who refrain from getting married because they fear they would not be able to support a family, may find consolation and encouragement in the experience of Mr. George Lentz, of Allegheny township, who not only commenced his married life twenty-two years ago in rather straitened circumstances, though now one of the most prosperous and well-to do citizens of the county, but during that period has been made the happy father of no less than eighteen children, all of whom are still living under the parental roof, and several of whom are of great assistance to him in the every day duties of life. Mr. Lentz is certainly to be congratulated, as well on his success in accumulating a fair competence as on his unsurpassable contribution to the census returns of the country. There can be no barren waste where such men reside.

—On Tuesday of last week, at the mouth of Chest Creek, in Clearfield county, a man named John B. Wensell met with a sad accident which soon resulted in death. He was engaged at the time running in logs for the Messrs. Mehaffey, and while scompleyed was caught in a jam, and his right arm was fractured and his ribs crushed in. Strange to say he was able to walk a couple of miles after receiving the injuries, when kind friends took him into a convenient house. Medical aid was summoned from Glen Hope and Cherry Tree, but before the arrival of the doctors the unfortunate man was dead. His last words are said to have been: "I want to see my wife and children before I die." The remains were removed to Carrolltown and interred in the Catholic cemetery there the following Thursday. Mr. Wensell was a married man with a wife and five children and his reputation was good with all who knew him.

—Our former townsman, Mr. Evan Griffith, and son, arrived home last Saturday night, after an experimental absence in Iowa and Nebraska of about one week. On his return trip, Mr. Griffith had an experience which was not altogether agreeable. He and son had put up for the night in a hotel in Council Bluffs, Iowa, where in the midst of an altercation, which accidentally arose, as it will do in the West, a man was slashed with a knife across the abdomen. The wound was for a time thought to be mortal, but it was not, for the man in a few days was pronounced by attendant physicians to be out of danger. But Mr. Griffith and son chanced to be witnesses of the deed, and were detained for a day or two to give testimony in a matter of life or death, and it was merely the providential withholding of the fraction of an inch or two of a cut that enabled them to get home as soon as they did. Mr. Griffith, it is understood, will again embark in the butchering business in Ebensburg.

—Aspirants for political honors on the Democratic ticket have been getting in their work pretty lively during the present week, and although the offices to be voted for at the coming election are by no means abundant, the number of persons seeking them can scarcely be classed in the same category. Among those not already mentioned in these columns we may name Messrs. D. A. Luther and Charles Dunlap, of Carroll township, both of whom are in quest of the shrievalty plum, and either of whom will make a Sheriff of which Cambria county would certainly have no reason to be ashamed. Mr. Luther is without a superior anywhere in all that constitutes an honest, upright and deserving citizen, and Mr. Dunlap, it is but just to say, has a record equally unobjectionable. For Poor House Director the only other office to be filled, we have been requested to announce Mr. John O'Hara, of Munster township, and Mr. Henry Hopple, of Carroll township, the latter of whom proclaims himself a Conservative of Democrat of the straightest sect. Of either of these two gentlemen we need say nothing, both being well known as in every way fitted for the position which one or the other, and it may be both of them, will fail to attain. However that may be, neither of them will be without warm and enthusiastic friends in the convention, and should one or the other secure the prize there can be no question but what he will prove to be "the right man in the right place," and more than that cannot be said on behalf of any one who has or may hereafter enter the lists.

THE CATHOLIC WORLD.—"The Reality of Knowledge" is the subject of the leading article in the *Catholic World* for March. Though a deeply philosophical article, it is written in a popular style and with a clearness adapted to any intelligent capacity. "Rome under the Popes" is the concluding portion of an interesting and important article comparing the Rome of to-day with the Rome of the Pontiffs. The way of life, taxes, labor, all the machinery of government, are contrasted with a fulness of detail giving perpetual striking difference from the average conception. "Carnival Manning" is another of these brilliant personal sketches of leading public characters. The article *The Catholic World* has been especially rich of late. "Socialism and Communism in the *Independent*" is a timely reading of the tables on Professor Theodore Woolsey, of Yale. "Bismarck's Peace Negotiations" treats of the rumored arrangements between the German Chancellor and Count Popp. Pope Leo XIII. recently takes very small stock in them. "The New School of Philosophical Fiction" is an article that will interest every lover of research on the critics. "Pearl" still deepens in interest.—"Blanche Blake's Choice" is an excellent short story, as is also "Fernando." There is some attractive poetry. Literary criticisms and the number closes with the recent important Encyclical of Pope Leo XIII., to which the *Catholic World* appends a translation.

> The hearth of home is beaming
> With rays of rosy light,
> And lovely eyes are gleaming,
> As falls the shades of night;
> And while in silence weaving
> The circle pure and bright,
> A tender voice, half grieving,
> Says "Mother, late to-night."

We re-echo the advice, with the single reservation that if it is intended that your footsteps shall lead you to Godfrey Wolff's, next door to the post-office, Altoona, for ample his new and elegant stock of ready made clothing, your absence from home shall not be noticed to your discredit. Mr. Wolff declares that he sells cheaper and better goods than any dealer in this section, and the immense patronage tendered him is proof that his word is relied on by the public. An order sent him by mail will receive prompt attention.

MR. S. BLUMENTHAL, the popular boot and shoe dealer of Carrolltown, proposes adding to enlarge his fine store room by extending it 18 feet more in the rear, which will make its full length about 60 feet. He also intends to put in a splendid new glass front, and when all is completed he will have an establishment second to none in that city. In the meantime all the goods now in stock will be sold cheaper than ever, so as to make way for the grandest Spring opening of boots, shoes, etc., ever witnessed in this part of the State. The present is therefore the unrivaled time for investing your money to the best advantage.

In "Reno" will tell us why he dates his communication nearly ten months ahead of time, we will give him our reasons for withholding its publication until next week.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

—Court met in regular session Monday morning last at 11 o'clock, his honor Judge Dean in the bench, flanked by Associates Flanagan and Thomas. All but four of the grand jurors summoned answered when their names were called. Col. James Cooper was appointed foreman of the body. Ten traverse jurors failed to respond. Constable Anthony Gill was appointed to wait on the grand jury, and Josiah Waters and George Kuhs on the traverse juries. Owing to illness of District Attorney Rose, which lasted throughout the entire day, Col. John P. Linton, temporarily assumed the direction of the criminal business pre-prared for the term. After calling over the names of attorneys for petitions, motions, etc., the bonds of the constables elected in February were handed in and subsequently approved.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

After some routine business, the case of the Com'th. vs John Metzgar *alias* John Lahner was taken up. John is the brilliant individual who raised a check of the Gautier Steel Company of Johnstown for $6 to $1,-800. No defense was put in except the suggestion by Mr. Johnston, John's counsel, that anybody who could perform such bungling work in the line of forgery as was apparent on the check in question was to be pitied instead of punished. The jury brought in a verdict of guilty, with a recommendation to the mercy of the Court.

Joseph Brown is a young man whose home is in Prospect. He pleaded guilty to the charge of carrying concealed weapons, and was remanded for sentence.

Com'th. vs James Sinoskaugh—six indictments for forgery and uttering a forged store order. The defendant pleaded guilty as to two of these indictments, and *nolle prosses* were entered as to the residue. Remanded for sentence.

NIGHT SESSION.

The applications for tavern, eating-house and quart license, together with the bonds required by law, were taken into consideration. The applications of Jesse McGough, of Portage, and Edward O'Brien, of Allegheny Township, were refused. Those of John Crouse and John R. Litzinger, Chest Springs; Mark B. McLaughlin, Washington Township; Andrew Geogler, Gallitzin, and Peter Brown, Loretto, were held over. The rest were granted. A full list of the names appeared in our advertising columns last week.

TUESDAY.

The case of the Com'th. vs. Noah Murphy, larceny and receiving stolen goods, occupied the attention of the Court all day and up to 8.30 o'clock at night. The particulars of this case have heretofore appeared in the FREEMAN. About one year ago Mr. William Knepper, of Croyle township, lost an upright saw from his saw-mill. Suspicion at first attached to Jacob Murphy, and he was tried for the theft at last June Court, the verdict of the jury being not guilty. Then followed Noah Murphy's arrest. His case first came up at the December term, when the jury failed to agree on a verdict. After hearing a large mass of testimony, and listening to speeches by District Attorney Rose for the Com'th. and George M. Reade, Esq., for the defendant, the case was given to the jury by the Court at the hour before named, and in about one hour's time the following verdict was returned: "We find Noah Murphy guilty of larceny and not guilty of receiving stolen goods, and recommend him to the mercy of the Court." The defendant was taken to jail to await sentence.

Then followed the case of the Com'th. vs. Sarah M. Knepper, charged with assault and battery. The testimony went to show that Mrs. Knepper and Mrs. Chestnutwood, the latter being the prosecutor in the case, are near neighbors in Croyle township, and, it would-n't, failed to agree as to the ownership of a blind path leading from the farm of the one to that of the other. The testimony was all in at 11 o'clock, when Court adjourned.

WEDNESDAY MORNING.

Court met at 9 o'clock, and counsel in the case before stated made their pleas. His honor, in his charge, said that from the appearance of things it looked as though the whole matter should have been settled before a Justice of the Peace, and not have been permitted to disturb the tranquillity of a Court of Justice by the consideration thereof. The jury went out, and in a short time afterward brought in a verdict of quilty in manner and form as the defendant stood indicted.

Millard F. Blum was next arraigned, on the charge of adultery and bastardy. This case also comes from Croyle township. Mr. Blum is a married man, and the prosecutrix is by name Charlotte Sharp. The allegation by Charlotte was that Millard had falsified his marriage vow, and otherwise had demeaned himself in a manner derogatory to the laws of the Com'th. by becoming the father of an illegitimate child. The testimony brought forward was voluminous but scarcely interesting to the general reader. This testimony and the several arguments of counsel had been taken in by the hour of 12 o'clock, when Court took its usual recess.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Court charged the jury in the Plummer case. A verdict was subsequently returned of guilty, and the prisoner was remanded to undergo imprisonment in the county jail for the period of three months, pay the costs, etc.

A jury was sworn in the civil case of Evans' administrators vs. Comey—an action for debt.

Then, a jury in a *habeas corpus* case for the ownership of a small lad rejoiced in the cognomen of Bitner. The other jurors were discharged from further attendance.

The last mentioned case was tried first, and resulted in the remanding of the boy to the custody of his guardian, Mr. Dick, of Indiana county, as against the claim for his possession put in by Mrs. Lewis King, of Croyle township.

NIGHT SESSION.

The verdict of the jury in the Evans-Comey case was in favor of the plaintiff.

Robert Cresswell was brought forward on a charge of desertion preferred by his wife. Sentenced to jail, for the second time on the same charge, to await the result of a divorce case which may come up for consideration next week.

The subjoined bills were ignored by the Grand Jury, which entails the costs on the prosecutors:

Com'th vs. F. M. George and F. C. George—assault and battery. Prosecutor, M. A. McGonigle.

Com'th vs. M. A. McGonigle—assault and battery. Prosecutor, F. M. George.

Com'th vs. Thomas Leahy, Caron Leahy, and Willie Bush—assault and battery. William Callahan, prosecutor.

Com'th vs. Loman Knepper—assault and battery. Sarah M. Knepper, prosecutrix.

Com'th vs. Alice Chestnutwood—assault and battery. Sarah M. Knepper, prosecutrix. These were cross prosecutions growing out of the Knepper-Chestnutwood assault and battery trouble elsewhere referred to.

Com'th vs. Joseph Wherry—larceny. Jane Thomas, prosecutrix.

Com'th vs. James Cavenaugh—assault and battery. Ellen Cavenaugh, prosecutrix.

Court adjourned for the week at 11 o'clock.

Some must build ships, and some guide the helm;
Some fashion our garments, and some rule the realm;
Some must fell forests, some the broad field must
Some paint, and some carve, some grind at the mill.

We skip consideration of all contained in this stanza excepting the reference to clothing to wear, and in that connection we insist that the largest and decidedly the best stock of ready-made clothing to be found in Cambria county is on exhibition at Jas. J. Kirkpatrick's, Centre street, Johnstown. In addition, he makes it a habit to sell considerably cheaper than other dealers, and thus makes his customers the fortunate portion of those who like to buy to the best advantage. Call and see him and his stock.

WINTER, oh! Winter, how thoughtless and cruel, to exhaust all our patience, and likewise our fuel, in the effort to guard 'gainst being frozen to death, while you are abroad with your cold, chilly breath. No wonder one feels sad who is not fortunate enough to own a warm suit of good, solid stuff, such as can be bought very cheap indeed, at the old reliable store of M. Wolf, where good garments are sold at prices so low that there is no risk in a bet that Wolf can't and won't make you happy. Wolf's Store at 1101 Eleventh avenue, next door to Bowman & Morrow's big store, Altoona, Pa.

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that Joseph A. Dumm, of Barr township, has made an assignment of all his real and personal property to the undersigned, for the benefit of his creditors, and persons indebted to Joseph A. Dumm are therefore notified that payment must be made without delay, and those having claims against the same will present them properly proven for adjustment.

Mar. 7, 1879.-6t. H. KINKEAD, Assignee.

Assignee's Sale.

BY virtue of an order of the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria county to me directed, I will expose to public sale, at the hotel of Lawrence Schroth, in Carrolltown borough, on

Saturday, March 29th, 1879,

at 2 o'clock P. M., the following described real estate: A CERTAIN PIECE OR PARCEL OF LAND, situate partly in Barr township Cambria county, and partly in Pine township, Indiana county, described as follows: Beginning at a beech marked for a corner; thence north 7½ degrees, east 105 perches, more or less, to a post; thence north 82½ degrees, west 80 perches, more or less, to a post; thence south 7½ degrees, west 106 perches, more or less, to an ash (fallen); thence south 82½ degrees, east 100 perches, more or less, to the place of beginning—containing **100 Acres**, more or less, and having thereon erected a two-story FRAME HOUSE, BARN, and all the necessary outbuildings.

TERMS OF SALE.—One third of the purchase money to be paid on the confirmation of the sale, and the remainder in two equal annual payments, with interest, to be secured by the judgment bond and mortgage of the purchaser.

H. KINKEAD,
March 7, 1879.-3t. Assignee of Jos. A. Dumm.

A. A. BARKER & SON'S
CASH PRICES
FOR MARCH, 1879.

FOR ONE DOLLAR

FOR ONE DOLLAR

10 lbs. Granulated Sugar for One Dollar.
11 lbs. White Coffee Sugar for One Dollar.
12 lbs. nice Light Brown Sugar for One Dollar.
7 lbs. good Green Coffee for One Dollar.
9 lbs. fair Green Coffee for One Dollar.
5 lbs best Roasted Coffee in the State for One Dollar.
7 lbs. good Roasted Coffee for One Dollar.
13 lbs. Carolina Rice for One Dollar.
17 lbs. new Dried Peaches for One Dollar.
21 lbs. choice Dried Apples for One Dollar.
17 lbs. new Currants for One Dollar.
11 lbs. prime Prunes for One Dollar.
10 lbs. Goshen Cheese, prime article, for One Dollar.
3 lbs. Black Tea for One Dollar.
3 lbs. Green Tea for One Dollar.
12 good No. 1 Mackerel for One Dollar.
50 Portland Herring for One Dollar.
25 cakes good Washing Soap for One Dollar.
14 l-lb. cakes Family Soap for One Dollar.
9 2-lb. cans Sweet Corn for One Dollar.
9 3-lb. cans Tomatoes for One Dollar.
9 2-lb cans Green Peas for One Dollar.
9 2-lb. cans Oyster for One Dollar.
7 3-lb. cans Peaches for One Dollar.
12 balls Potash for One Dollar.
12 boxes Concentrated Lye for One Dollar.
10 good Brooms for One Dollar.
7 Wooden Buckets for One Dollar.
13 yds. heavy Unbleached Muslin for One Dollar.
13 yds. good Bleached Muslin for One Dollar.
25 yds. Calico for One Dollar.
28 spools Machine Thread for One Dollar.

FOR ONE DOLLAR

A large lot of CHILDREN'S SHOES, reduced from $1.25 and $1.50 to $1.00.
A large lot of MEN'S VESTS, of all prices and textures, reduced to $1.00.
MEN'S HEAVY BOOTS - - - - - - reduced to $2.00.

For Twenty-Five Cents.		For Twenty-Five Cents.
25 Cts.	4 lbs. Dried Peaches for...25 Cents. 4 lbs. Dried Currants for...25 Cents. 8 lbs. Baking Soda for...25 Cents. 3 lbs. Pearl Starch for...25 Cents. 5 lbs. Rosin Soap for...25 Cents. 3 balls Potash for...25 Cents. 3 boxes Concted Lye for 25 Cents.	25 Cts.
25 Cts.	11 boxes Essence Coffee for 25 Cts. 3 1-lb. papers Glass Starch 25 Cts. 3 1-lb. papers Corn Starch 25 Cts. 3 spools Thread (hand) for 25 Cts. 6 spools Thread (machine)...25 Cts. 5 lbs. Choice Dried Apples 25 Cts. 3 No. 1 Mackerel for...25 Cts.	25 Cts.

For Twenty-Five Cents. For Twenty-Five Cents.

The above are only a few of the many bargains we have to offer to customers, and we think that if

Good Goods and Low Prices

are any inducements to buyers, they will be convinced, after an examination of our stock and prices, that our goods are not only unexcelled, but that we cannot be undersold by any one. All we ask is a trial.

OUR TERMS ARE STRICTLY CASH.

A. A. BARKER & SON,

February 28, 1879.-tf. EBENSBURG, PA.

CHECKERED FRONT
ALWAYS AHEAD!

Extra INDUCEMENTS
—TO PERSONS WHO—
BUY FOR CASH!

Sugars.

8 lbs. fine Powdered Sugar for	1.00
8 lbs. patent cut Loaf Sugar for	1.00
10 lbs. Granulated Sugar for	1.00
11 lbs. White Sugar for	1.00
11½ lbs. best Brown Sugar for	1.00
12 lbs. good Brown Sugar for	1.00

Teas.

The largest, best and cheapest collection in the city.

A good English Breakfast Tea for	50
A good Green Tea for	50
A good Formosa Oolong for	50
Best Formosa Oolong for	60
Gunpowder Tea from	75 to 90
Japan Tea from	50 to 90
Imperial Tea	50, 75 and 90
Fong Tie Tea, in packages	50

Green Coffees.

8 lbs. Coffee for	1.00
Fair Rio Coffee, per lb	15
Good Rio Coffee, per lb	18
Choice Rio Coffee, per lb	20
Fine Rio Coffee, per lb	25
Maracaibo Coffee, per lb	33
Choice Old Government Java Coffee	33
Mocha Coffee, per lb	33

Roasted Coffees.

Fair Rio Coffee, per lb	18
Good Rio Coffee, per lb	20
Choice Rio Coffee, per lb	25
Maracaibo Coffee, per lb	30
Old Government Java, per lb	35

Having bought a new Patent Coffee Roaster, I now roast my own Coffees and have them all the time fresh.

Canned Goods.

10 3-lb. cans Tomatoes for	1.00
4 3-lb. cans Table Peaches for	1.00
8 2-lb. cans Green Corn for	1.00
8 2-lb. cans Green Peas for	1.00
5 cans Pine Apples for	1.00

Dried Fruits, &c.

6 lbs. Hominy for	25
4 lbs. Dried Currants for	25
4 lbs. Dried Apples for	25
3 lbs. Dried (half) Peaches for	25
2 lbs. Turkey Prunes for	25
French Prunes for	12½, 15, 18, 20 and 25
Shakers Dried Sweet Corn, 3c. per lb, for	25
Steam cooked desiccated White Wheat, 2-lb. package for	25
White Clover Honey, per lb	20

Sundries.

12 boxes Blueing for	25
12 boxes Coffee Essence for	25
10 plugs Smoking Tobacco for	1.00
10 lbs. Pearl Starch for	25
1 lb. Silver Gloss Starch for	10
1 lb. Oswego Gloss Starch for	10
Sugar Cured Ham, per lb	10
Breakfast Bacon, per lb	15
25 pieces Diamond Soap for	1.00
25 pieces Fair Soap for	1.00
25 pieces Family Soap for	1.00
7 pieces Rosin Soap for	25
2 pieces Dobbins' Electric Soap for	25
2 pieces Good Soap for	25
7 pieces Rabbitt's Soap for	50
Kitchen Crystal Soap, 10c., or 3 pieces for	25
Mackerel, per dozen, 15c.; per barrel	5.50
All other kinds of Fish at prices equally cheap.	

Molasses and Syrups.

Common Syrup, per gallon	35 and 40
New Orleans, per gallon	75
Sorghum Syrup, per gallon	75

☞ The above is only a partial list of my IMMENSE STOCK OF GROCERIES, besides which I am Agent for the famous SHEARER'S ST. LOUIS and CANTON CITY TARAGON FLOUR.

D. G. M'CULLOUGH,
1121 Eleventh Avenue, Altoona, Pa.
March 7, 1879.-1m.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Cambria county, to me directed, there will be exposed to public sale, at the hotel of Edward Binder, in the borough of Carrolltown,

On Saturday, March 29th, 1879,

at 2 O'CLOCK P. M., the following described real estate of which Peter Bertram died seized, viz: A PIECE OR PARCEL OF LAND situate in Carroll township, Cambria county, adjoining lands of Elijah Bertram, Thos. Swingler, Peter Sharbaugh, and others, containing **66 Acres**, more or less, having thereon erected a one-and-a-half story LOG HOUSE, FRAME BARN, and all necessary outbuildings.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-third of the purchase money to be paid on confirmation of sale, and the balance in two equ

MAKING GLASS.

The artificial mineral substance called glass is made by melting together sand or flint, and an alkali,either potash or soda. For many centuries previous to the Christian era the invention was known, although both the date and the manner of its discovery are uncertain. Some suppose that it was found out by accident; the potash contained in the ashes of the wood used by a party of sailors, who had made a large fire on the sea beach, having been united by the heat with the sand of the beach and melted into glass. This lucky accident is alleged to have happened on the coast of Syria, where the earliest manufacture of glass unquestionably began.

All visitors to the Centennial Exhibition, at Philadelphia, will recall the process for glass-manufacture.—They must have learned there, from the exquisite variety of specimens displayed, that the manufacture of glass has now been carried to a very high degree of perfection. The materials used for flint or white glass are sand, potash, the preparations of lead, termed red lead, and litharge, with a small quantity of some other mineral substance. After being well purified, these are mixed, and then melted together, being exposed to an intense heat in large melting pots made of clay, and built into an immense furnace. The sand and potash are the essential articles in the making of glass. But the lead is added in large quantities, as it is found to make the glass melt much more readily; also to give it greater brilliancy and to render it less liable to crack. When these ingredients are thoroughly melted and united (which process usually takes two or three days) the mouth of the melting pot is opened and the liquid glass within is ready to be formed by the workmen into any shape desired.

The mode adopted is to take on the end of an iron tube some of this substance, which is then in a moist, tenacious and plaster state, and to blow through the tube and roll the soft mass on flat iron plates, pressing it with various shaped tools. The workmann at lasts fashions it to the shape desired, which it retains when cold.

Perhaps no other substance known would be moulded into such a variety of forms; for melted glass seems to exceed all things in its ductility and tenacity. Its consistence is something between that of soft putty and treacle, neither solid nor liquid, but capable of being bent, blown out pulled, prepared, twisted or cut, so as to assume, at the wish of the workman, the various forms required.

When the glass articles are made they have to be annealed, that is, cooled slowly in an oven for that purpose. If they did not undergo this process, they would crack on the slightest blow, and would not warm liquids. The qualities that render glass so valuable when manufactured, are its hardness, and the polish of its surface, which makes it so readily to be cleansed, when soiled; its beautiful transparency, enabling it to preserve its contents when it is used to form vessels for liquids; and its being so incorrosive, that it is not acted upon by any ordinary substances, not even by the strongest acids, with one exception. Its value, again, as a substance for glazing windows depends on its transparency and its insolubility so that while it admits the light and even the warmth of the sun, it perfectly excludes the wind and the wet, and even to a great extent, the cold. In fact, it is nothing but the circumstance of its being so common, so constantly before our eyes, that renders us for the most part, insensible to its exceeding value and great beauty.

Although glass readily allows the light to pass through it, when it is made into certain shapes it has a great effect upon the light, sometimes, for instance, bringing it into one point.—Such pieces of glass are termed lentes, and are used for making telescopes, microscopes, etc., and singly for spectacles. The dark green glass, of which wine bottles are made, is merely glass of the coarsest kind, it being made of the common dark colored sand, and the coarsest alkali.

NUTMEGS.—Nutmegs grow on trees which like pear trees, are generally over twenty feet high. The flowers are much like the lily of the valley. They are pale yellow and very fragrant.—The nutmeg is the seed of the fruit and mace is the thin covering over this seed. The fruit is about as large as a peach. When ripe it breaks open and shows the little nut inside. The trees grow on the island of Asia and in tropical America. They bear fruit seventy or eighty years, having ripe fruit upon them at all seasons. A fine tree in Jamaica has over four thousand nutmegs on it yearly. The Dutch used to have all the nutmeg trade, as they owned the Banda Islands and conquered all other traders and destroyed the trees. To keep the price up they once burned three piles of nutmegs, each of which was as large as a church. Nature did not sympathize with such meanness. The nutmeg pigeon, found in all the Indian Islands, did for the world what the Dutch had determined should not be done—carried these nuts, which are their food, into all the surrounding countries and trees grew again and the world has the benefit.

POTATOES carefully cut a couple of weeks before planting, and sprinkled with plaster, will sprout earlier and grow better than when cut and planted on the same day. Do not forget this. The result will surprise you.

ESTABLISHED FOR THIRTY-FOUR YEARS.

F. W. HAY & SON

Manufacturers,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

—OF—

TIN, COPPER,

—AND—

Sheet Iron Wares

AND DEALERS IN

HEATING, PARLOR and COOKING

STOVES,

Sheet Metals,

—AND—

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS GENERALLY.

Jobbing in

TIN, COPPER & SHEET-IRON

PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

Nos. 278, 280 and 282 Washington St

JOHNSTOWN, PA.

ATTENTION

EVERYBODY!

We desire to inform the public in general that we have

Established a Store

—AT—

TUNNEL HILL,

And respectfully invite attention to the fact that it embraces

Much More in Quantity and Variety

than is usually kept in stores of the kind.

It is everywhere conceded by those who have given us a call that

OUR STOCK

IS NOT EXCELLED FOR

QUALITY, VARIETY and EXTENT

by any other store in the neighborhood, and as we shall from time to time add new features to our present stock—we shall always buy in large quantities and allow us to offer desirable stock—we hope by strict adherence to Good Goods, Close Prices and Square Dealing, TO MAKE OUR STORE THE GREAT POPULAR

HEADQUARTERS FOR

ALL KIND OF GOODS!

More than that, we shall endeavor to make it the interest of all classes to

DEAL WITH US PERMANENTLY

by carefully catering to their wants and wishes and treating them as we ourselves would wish to be treated in all matters pertaining to business.

TO FARMERS

We would say we have an unlimited demand for all kinds of grain and produce, and can offer them prices in advance of others in the business.

CASH PAID FOR GRAIN WHEN SO BARGAINED FOR

☞ We earnestly solicit the patronage of the public and pledge our best efforts in all transactions.

B. M. JOHNSTON & CO.

STORES { Hollidaysburg, Altoona, Williamsburg, McKee's, Tunnel Hill.

FLOURING MILL, WILLIAMSBURG, PA.

January 31, 1878.-6m.

HOW IS THIS FOR CHEAP?

S. TEITELBAUM,

OF CARROLLTOWN, OFFERS

8½ lbs. Green Coffee for	$1.00
15 lbs. Brown Sugar for	1.00
10 boxes Essence Coffee for	25c.
1 lb. Pure Japan Tea for	50c.
No. 2 Mackerel, per kit, at	1.50
Lake Herring, per ½ bbl., at	1.20
1 lb. Goshen Cheese for	10c.
1 gal. Non-Explosive C. Oil,	16c.
1 " N. Orleans Molasses,	50c.

AND ALL OTHER GOODS AT

PRICES EQUALLY LOW!

☞ Don't pass this announcement unnoticed, but read and ponder it for your own benefit.—Meantime permit us to state clearly and distinctly that we bestow all parties in these times of depression to invest their money where it will bring the best returns. Hence it is that all are urged to buy their Dry Goods, Groceries, Clothing, and all other Kind of merchandise from

S. TEITELBAUM,
Feb. 7, 1879.-tf. Carrolltown, Pa.

GEO. W. OATMAN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Ebensburg, Cambria County, Pa.

PENSIONS, Back Pay, and Bounty, Increased Pensions, Equalized Bounty, and all Military Claims speedily collected. Real Estate bought and sold, and payment of taxes attended to. Book Accounts, Notes, Due Bills, Judgments, Rents, &c., collected. Deeds, Mortgages, Agreements, Letters of Attorney, Bonds, &c., neatly written, and all professional business carefully attended to on reasonable terms. ☞ Special attention given to all Kinds of business in the Orphans' Court, and the settlement of Accounts of Executors, Administrators, Guardians, Trustees, and Assignees. [2-11,'79-3m.*]

Blairsville Ladies' Seminary.

Second term began FEBRUARY 1st, 1879. For terms and information apply to

Rev. T. R. EWING, Principal,

Feb. 14, 1879.-1m. BLAIRSVILLE, PA.

ANOTHER GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES!

AT THE EBENSBURG

Hardware & House-Furnishing Store

OWING to the large increase in my sales since the last reduction in prices and the adoption of the cash system, I find myself able to benefit my customers by a still further reduction in the prices of all goods contained in my large stock.

JUST THINK OF IT!

A good No. 9 Cook Stove, trimmed complete for only $25.00.
Good Roasted Coffee at 20 cts. per lb.; best do. at 22 cts. per lb. No Inferior or damaged coffee sold at this store.
Good Heating Stoves as low as $4.00.
Good Tea from 30 to 80 cts. per lb.
The largest stock of Floor Oil Cloth in the county, from 1 to 2 yds. wide and from 25 to 70 cts. per yard.
Best quality English Anvils at 15 cts. per lb.
Needles at 5 cts. per paper.
Good cast steel Table Knives and Forks as low as 60 cts. per set.
Pins at 5 cts. per paper.
Best quality Blacksmith Vises at 15c. per lb.
Good Syrup Molasses at from 40 to 70 cts. per gallon.
Good Door Locks and Knobs complete, as low as 25 cts. each.
Good Cotton Thread at 1 cts. a spool.
Best quality 12 in. Mill Saws at $1.65 and upward.
Good Rice at 8 cts. per lb.
Best quality Sole Leather at 28 to 30 cts. per lb.
Double Barrel Guns at $14.00 and upward.
Largest stock of Stair Oil Cloths in the county at 12½ cts. per yd.
4 doz. hard wood turned head Clothes Pins for 10 cts.
Clark's O. N. T. Machine Cotton at 5 cts. per spool.
Good long handle cast steel Shovels for 60 cts. each.
Good zinc Wash Boards for 25 cts.
Largest stock of Looking Glasses in town, very low.
Washing Soda at 4 cts. per lb.
Best quality four-tined Manure Forks at 65 cts. each.
Good Coal Shovels, 7, 10, 15 and 20 cts. each.
Port at 85 cts. per gal.
I have the largest stock of Queensware in town, at very low prices.
Best Baking Soda at 8 cts. per lb.
Diston's best quality 7 foot Cross Cut Saws, at $3.50.
I have the largest stock of Spices in town, very low.
Good Door Latches as low as 7 cts. each.
Large stock of Table and Bed Castors at lowest rates.
Good Flour at $4.00 per sack.
Largest stock of Glassware and Lamps in town, very low.
A No. 1 Furniture Varnish at $1.40 per gal.
Over 500 Lengths and sizes Tire and Carriage Bolts kept in stock, very low.
Best Tobacco in the market, at 45 cts. per lb.
200 Kegs Nails kept in stock, $2.80 per keg, selected and made of best mack iron. No inferior or scrap iron nails kept in stock.
I have the best Cigars in town for the money.
Over 50 kinds of Window Glass kept in stock, very low prices.
Large stock of flat iron and Horse Shoes always on hand, at low rates.
Good Files at 5 cts. each.
Large stock of Table Oil Cloths on hand, very low.
Best Linseed Oil, direct from Factory, at 70 cts. a gal.
Dupont's best F. F. F. Rifle Powder, 16 cts. p. lb.
Port at 85 cts. per gal.
Best Green Coffee at 22 cts. per lb.
Galvanized Coal Buckets as low as 30 cts. each.
Good Green Coffee at 20 cts. per lb.
Best pure White Lead at $2.40 to $2.80 per keg of 25 lbs.
Stove Pipe, made of the best iron, reduced to 5 cts. per joint.
A large assortment of Tinware on hand, very cheap.
12 papers Essence of Coffee for 25 cts.
Largest stock of Trunks and Valises in Town, at 25 per cent. cheaper.
A large assortment of Wall Paper always on hand at lowest prices.
Paper Window Shades at 25 cts. per roll.
Toilet and Washing Soaps in endless variety.
Cook Stoves from 15.00 up to $70.00.
Large assortment of Hair Clothes and Tooth Brushes.
Heating Stoves from $4.00 up to $35.00; very cheap.
Extra No. 1, Salt, $1.65 per barrel.
Revolvers, Guns and Pistols—the largest stock from $1.50 up to $30.00.
Best Carbon Oil at 35 cts. per gal.

The above are only a few of the thousands of articles in the hardware and house-furnishing line which I am offering at 25 per cent. less prices. I don't advertise to sell at 25 per cent. cheaper, or indeed any cheaper, than other men do, as I think it better to let the public judge that for themselves. But I do advertise to sell goods as low as they can be sold and pay one hundred cents on the dollar. Neither will I throw out a good staple piece of goods over the counter at first cost, or even less, and then charge two or three profits on something else to make up for the loss. Yet it will be my endeavor to sell goods at the lowest living profits, and from the liberal patronage I know that I can furnish goods at prices that will be beneficial to both seller and buyer, and not at prices which would benefit one and ruin the other.

☞ Respectfully solicit the liberal patronage heretofore conferred upon me, and hoping for a continuance and increase of the same, I remain

Respectfully yours,
GEO. HUNTLEY.

Ebensburg, Nov. 20, 1878.

INCORPORATED IN 1877.

STRICTLY ON MUTUAL PLAN.

PROTECTION MUTUAL

FIRE INSURANCE COMP'NY

OF EBENSBURG, PA.

Premium Notes now in force - $143,000.

Only Five Assessments in 22 Years.

NO STEAM MILLS TAKEN.

GOOD FARM PROPERTIES

ESPECIALLY DESIRED.

GEO. M. READE, President.

T. W. DICK, Secretary.

Ebensburg, Jan. 31, 1879 -ly.

COLLINS, JOHNSTON & Co.

BANKERS,

Ebensburg, Penn'a.

MONEY RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT,

PAYABLE ON DEMAND.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON TIME DEPOSITS.

MONEY LOANED, COLLECTIONS MADE,

AND A GENERAL

BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

☞ Special attention paid to business of correspondents. A. W. BUCK,
Nov. 19, 1875.-tf. Cashier.

CARL RIVINIUS,

Practical Watchmaker and Jeweler,

One Door West of Huntley's Hardware Store,

EBENSBURG, PA.,

HAS always on hand a large, varied and elegant assortment of WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, SPECTACLES, EYE-GLASSES, &c., which he offers for sale at lower prices than any other dealer in the county. Persons needing anything in his line will do well to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere.

☞ Prompt attention paid to repairing Clocks Watches, Jewelry, &c., and satisfaction guaranteed in both work and price.

Ebensburg INSURANCE AGENCY,

T. W. DICK,

General Insurance Agent,

EBENSBURG, PA.

Policies written at short notice in the

OLD RELIABLE "ÆTNA"

And other First Class Companies.

Ebensburg, Sept. 22, 1878.-ly.*

$1200 profits on 30 days' investment of $100 in North-West, January 28. Proportional returns every week on Stock Options of $20, $50, $100, $500. Official Reports and Circulars free. Address T. Potter Wight & Co., Bankers, 35 Wall St., N. Y.

TO ADVERTISERS.—Send for our Select List of Local Newspapers. Sent free on application. Address GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., 10 Spruce Street, New York.

40 MIXED CARDS, with name, 10c. Agents' outfit 50, 10c. L. JONES & CO., Nassau, N. Y.

$77 a Month and expenses guaranteed to Agts. Outfit free. SHAW & Co., Augusta, Maine.

MILK OF THE COW-TREE.

Alexander Humboldt remarks that among the many very wonderful natural phenomena which he had during his extensive travels witnessed, none impressed him in a more remarkable degree than the sight of a tree yielding an abundant supply of milk, the properties of which seemed to be the same as the milk of a cow. The adult Indians would go each morning with their slaves from the village or station on the slope of the mountain chain bordering on Venezuela, where Humboldt was stopping, to a forest where they grew, and, making some deep incisions into the trees, in less than two hours their vessels, placed under these incisions, would be full. All present would then partake of the milk, on which the slaves grew fat, and a quantity would be carried home to be given to the children and to be mixed with cassava and maize. The tree itself attains a height of from forty-five feet to sixty feet, has long alternate leaves and was described by Linden as *Brosimum galactodendron*. The milk which flows from any wound made in the trunk is white and somewhat vicid; the flavor is very agreeable. Some time ago, on the occasion of M. Boussingault going to South America, Humboldt requested him to take every opportunity of investigating this subject. At Maracay the tree was first met with, and for more than a month its excellent qualities were daily tested in connection with coffee and chocolate; but there was no opportunity for a chemical analysis. Nor does such appear to have occured till the other day, when, amid the many curious things exhibited be the Venezuelan Government at the Paris Exhibition, there happened to be several flasks of milk, and after a long period M. Boussingault has been enabled to complete his analysis of this substance which is unique in the vegetable world. In a memoir laid before the Academy of France he gives a detailed analysis, and concludes by stating that this vegetable milk most certainly approaches in its composition to the milk of the cow; it contains not only fatty matter, but also sugar, caseine, and phosphates. But the relative proportion of the substance is greatly in favor of the vegetable milk, and brings it up to the richness of cream, the amount of butter in cream being about the same proportion as the peculiar waxy material found in the vegetable milk, a fact that will readily account for its great nutritive powers.

A NEW WAY OF REPAIRING TEETH.—A French dentist maintains that diseased teeth may be extracted, the unsound part removed and then replaced in the sockets, to which they will adhere in time. He says the painful affection known as the toothache arises from various causes—abscess at the root of the tooth, caries of the bone, inflammation of the membrane surrounding the organ, diseases of the gums, etc. In all such cases the extraction of the tooth and the removal of the diseased portion is quite practicable, and experience has proved beyond question that the organ can be replaced in its original position and will reunite with the tissues to which it was originally attached. The dentist bases his assertions on sixty-two operations, of which fifty-seven were perfectly successful; a proportion of about ninety-two per cent. While the action of reintegration is going on some local reaction is caused, which, however, scarcely effects the general system; small boils or abscesses form, which, when they have run their course, leave the consolidation complete in a period of from a week to a fortnight. When the operation does not succeed, the indammation ejects the tooth in a day or two. The age of the patient seems to have no effect on the results, and all sorts of teeth may be drawn, excised and reimplanted.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.—Hens hatch best on the ground; the dampness of the earth will assist in incubation.

The fibres of a tree are strongest near the centre.

There are three hundred and eighty-four bricks in a cubic yard.

Oats and clover thrive best in compact and heavy loams.

Salt given in excess to animals retards fattening.

Small coal produces about three-quarters the effect of large coal of the same variety.

A truss of hay weighs 60 pounds.

A load of hay weighs 2,160 pounds.

A bale of hay weighs 300 pounds.

A bale of cotton weighs 400 pounds.

A sack of wool weighs 308 pounds.

A gallon of pure water weighs 8½ pounds.

A pint of pure water weighs 1 1-64 pounds.

A quart of milk weighs 2 pounds 2 ounces.

HUMAN LUCIFER MATCH.—Lighting gas with the finger is a feat anybody can perform. Let a person, in his slippers, walk briskly over a woollen carpet, scuffling his feet thereon, or stand upon a chair, with its legs upon four tumblers to insulate it, and be there rubbed up and down on the body a few times with a muff, by a second individual, and he will light his gas by simply placing his finger to the tube. It is only necessary to take the precaution not to touch anything, or to be touched by anybody, during the trial of the experiment. The shock of electricity acquired by the process we have described is discharged by contact with another object. One person must turn on the gas while another lights it.

NATURAL BRIDGES.

When caverns in which the streams disappear are of small extent, and open at both ends, they form natural bridges. These are frequently met with now in localities where no water exists. A remarkable curiosity of this kind occurs in the valley of Iconouzo, or Pandi, in Mexico. It spans a chasm three hundred and twenty-five feet deep, at whose bottom winds a small current, the Rio de la Suma Paz, enclosed in an almost inaccessible channel. The principal bridge measures forty-eight feet in length by thirty-nine in width, and is six and one half feet thick. Sixty-five feet below this bridge is found a second, consisting of three blocks, which support themselves without any adventitious aid; the central is perforated with a hole, through which the bottom of the abyss is visible.

The bridge of Arc, over the river of Ardeche, is a natural arch, ninty eight feet in height, and one hundred ninety-five in span. The bridge of Veja, near Verona, is one hundred and twenty-five feet high. The magnificent rock bridge of Virginia spans an abyss which separates two mountains—an abyss of two hundred and twenty-five feet, in the deep obscurity of which whiten and seethe the restless waters of Cedar Creek. The marvelous arch is nearly one hundred feet in length, and forty-two feet thick; it is a natural curiosity, which no spectator can survey without feelings of admiration.

In the Lebanon, a torrent emptying into the Beirut river passes under a natural arch two hundred and fifteen feet in height, locally known as the Ainel Laban. A similar bridge is thrown over the Litany, the ancient Leontes, near Tiar Kuraone, where the river has tunneled through a rock upward of ninety feet thick. The road from Wady el Leim to Nihah is carried across this wonderful arch. The arch over the Dog river, near the Niban el Liban, is hollowed out in the solid rock. It is ninety feet thick, its span one hundred and fifty-seven feet and the height of the lower side nearly two hundred feet.

Remarkable Animal Sagacity.

Rev. M. Smith, in his "Elements of Mental Science," narrates that a fox was once seen to run down into the water with a lock of wool in his mouth, and then to sink, inch by inch, until only the wool could be seen, and this on being picked up afterward, was found full of fleas. To have conceived and so successfully to have executed this device for ridding the body of these pests, demanded a train of connected reflections on the part of a self-conscious mind. The fox, in some way, must have made the discovery that fleas cannot live under water, and then he must have reflected that as he slowly sank they would take their departure, provided he furnished them some means of escape. He must have gone in search of the wool or other substance, and afterward stepped down into the stream, revolving this plan which with such marked deliberation and conscious forethought he had so happily originated.

By this same author we find given another instance of fox-sagacity. The wily thief was observed in a field playing around a group of pigs as though the larger swine were objects of terror. The fox suddenly caught up a piece of wood, about the size of a pig, and running toward the fence jumped through an opening. Then he dropped the wood and returned, seized a pig and bounded through the self-same place. Did he compare the size of the block with that of a pig, and then make a trial trip so that he might not fail of escape; or did he design to throw the mother off her guard? In either case he deliberately, consciously planned, exhibiting powers of comparison and judgment.

Lord Brougham, in his "Dialogues," calls attention to the habits of an American bird, called the "Nine-Killer," which catches grasshoppers and strings them upon the twigs of trees as bait for small birds with which it proposes to supply its larder.—This bird may, however, be as unconscious and instinctive in laying its snare as the spider. The same may be true in the case of ants domesticating and milking the aphides, or of the man-of-war birds in their life-long robbery of more skilled fishermen. But there are enough well authenticated instances to force upon us the conviction that animals can originate and carry out plans to meet unforeseen emergencies, that are so complicated and so sagacious that we must accord to them self-consciousness, powers of observation, memory, imagination and judgment. The Duke of Argyll, in his "Primeval Man," claims that man stands radically apart from the lower creations in the fact that he alone is a tool-maker. Had hands been given to the animals, and were they less marvelously endowed with implements of industry or with implements of war, necessity might, for ought we know, have become with them, as with us, the mother of invention.—*Penn Monthly.*

GET ALL THE LIGHT YOU CAN

—ON THE SUBJECT OF—

Cheap Groceries!

By reading the advertisements, circulars, price-lists, etc., of other dealers, and then go to

F. P. CONFER'S

MODEL GROCERY STORE!

1324 Eleventh Avenue,

Between 10th & 11th Sts., Altoona, Pa.,

And "confer" your patronage on a man who can not only show you the largest, most varied and complete stock of goods ever offered for sale in that city, comprising everything fresh and pure in the way of GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, Green, Dried and Canned FRUITS, NOTIONS, &c., but can and does sell at prices fully as cheap if not a little cheaper than any other man or firm in the business, no matter where they reside or what inducements they offer.

☞ Thankful for the liberal patronage heretofore conferred upon him by his friends in Cambria county and elsewhere, and hoping for a continuance and increase of the same, the subscriber respectfully invites everybody to call and examine his goods and prices before buying at any other house. F. P. CONFER,
Feb. 28, 1879. Model Grocery, Altoona, Pa.

Iron City College.

YOUNG MEN prepared for active business life. The only institution in the United States exclusively devoted to practical business education. School always in session. Students can enter at any time. For circular giving full particulars address J. C. SMITH, A. M.,
Feb. 25, 1879.-4t. Pittsburgh, Pa.

DR. L. D. HOFFMAN,

Surgeon Dentist,

WILL make professional visits to Ebensburg on the FIRST MONDAY OF EACH MONTH, to remain one week. Also, will be in Wilmore on the SECOND MONDAY OF EACH MONTH, to remain one day. All work warranted.
Feb. 28, 1879.-tf.

VIGORENE

THE GREAT POSITIVE CURE

for all DISEASES arising from a deranged condition of the BLOOD, LIVER, NERVES, or PRINCIPAL ORGANS.

The Best Family Medicine on Earth.

$100 IN GOLD

is offered by the proprietor to any person afflicted with a disease that VIGORENE will not relieve or cure, providing the bones or organs are not wasted beyond point of repair.

VIGORENE

is scientifically compounded from Herbs, Roots, Barks and Gums found in California and the West Indies, combining a Tonic, Catharitic, Alterative, Diuretic and Sudorific.

Its immediate effect upon the digestive organs, whether impaired by disease or enervated from previous habits of intemperance, is to increase their powers of assimilation and secretion. It increases the appetite, assists digestion, and gives firmness and tone to the muscular fibre. By its action on the blood it eliminates the vital processes to remove all impurities, alters, corrects and purifies the fluids, hence the source of all diseases arises their healthy functions.

THE ONLY TRUE REMEDY FOR COLDS.

It is useless to expatiate upon the virtues of this GREAT REMEDY. If you are suffering from BILIOUS ATTACK, DYSPEPSIA, or INDIGESTION, IRREGULARITIES, GENERAL DEBILITY, CONSTIPATION, PILES, or SERIOUS DISEASES, or any disorder arising from IMPURE BLOOD, get a bottle of VIGORENE and take it as per directions upon each bottle, in English, German, Spanish and French. One bottle will convince you of its merits than volumes expressed in printers' Ink.

A trial of one bottle insures its adoption in every family, for no Man, Woman or Child can take VIGORENE and remain long sick. It first cleanses the system from impurities, then builds up, thus curing disease and establishing health on a permanent, safe and enduring basis.

Put up in large bottles, and is pleasant to take.

Sold by Druggists Generally. Price, $1.00 per Bottle.

Walker & Badger Mfg. Co., Prop'rs,
40 John Street, New York.

VIGORENE

☞ For sale by Lemmon & Murray, Ebensburg, who are authorized to guarantee VIGORENE to prove as represented. [10-11,'78.-ly.]

THE MILD POWER

CURES

HUMPHREYS'

HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFICS

Been in general use for twenty years. Every where proved the most SAFE, SIMPLE, ECONOMICAL and EFFICIENT medicines known. They are just what the people want, saving time, money, sickness and humiliation. Every single specific the well tried perscription of an eminent physician.

Nos.	Cures.	Cents.
1.	Fevers, Congestion, Inflammations,	25
2.	Worms, Worm Fever, Worm Colic,	25
3.	Crying-Colic, or Teething of Infants,	25
4.	Diarrhœa, of Children or Adults,	25
5.	Dysentery, Griping, Bilious Colic,	25
6.	Cholera-Morbus, Vomiting,	25
7.	Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis,	25
8.	Neuralgia, Toothache, Faceache,	25
9.	Headaches, Sick Headache, Vertigo,	25
10.	Dyspepsia, Biliousness,	25
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